

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS FOR CERTAIN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF CIVIL WAR, ETC.

FEBRUARY 3, 1910.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered
to be printed.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted
the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 5574.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5574) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, have examined the same, and adopt the Senate report thereon, and recommend that the bill do pass, after the same shall have been amended as follows:

On page 23, line 22, strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty," additional evidence in the case of the soldier having been filed with the committee.

[Senate Report No. 96, Sixty-first Congress, second session.]

This bill is a substitute for the following Senate bills referred to said committee:

S. 79. George W. Bachus.
143. William Gaunt.
148. Wait B. Steenbarger.
197. Perry Fellers.
204. Joseph Hough.
241. Jane Warren.
297. John Galvin.
299. James Franklin Woodcock.
304. Tyrus C. Dickinson.
323. Henry Fightmaster.
328. John E. Gilmore.
334. Henry Hime.
380. Mary S. Adams.
381. Stephen M. Taylor.
407. Miner A. Robbins.
445. John A. Blake.
447. Lyman A. Holcomb.
448. William Stein.
450. Albert S. Winchester.
451. John Hopper.
452. Caspar Wilky.
453. William Murray.
456. John T. Young.
469. Edward Thornberry.

S. 482. Charles W. Taylor.
537. George R. Wait.
548. Osmund Mikesell.
558. Milton Bates.
563. Elizabeth S. Reed.
565. William C. Hudnall.
573. Anna C. Hutchinson.
583. Hugh Berryman.
589. Fidelana Whitehead.
590. David L. Smith.
607. Frederick Fouce.
629. Laura M. Hoard.
630. Henry F. Sanford.
664. William W. Barlow.
665. Mitchell S. Barney.
667. William D. Lovelace.
677. George D. Anderson.
682. John W. McDaniel.
744. John B. Holt.
749. Ransom Manning.
801. John Dixon.
853. Oliver Hand.
857. Isabella S. Hull.
860. Hiram Buckingham.

- S. 861. William Ford.
 1045. William Smith.
 1046. Francis A. Martin.
 1092. Charles J. Rhoades.
 1093. Orlando Willsey.
 1155. James M. Hallett.
 1187. Henry H. Frampton.
 1245. William L. Southgate.
 1247. Francis M. Thompson.
 1258. Edward J. Schnell.
 1271. Albert N. Raymond.
 1272. David W. Aldrich.
 1307. Alfred N. Webb.
 1317. America V. Vincent.
 1343. Charles G. Craig.
 1344. Benjamin F. Hays.
 1359. Eudora McLafflin.
 1360. James H. Little.
 1365. Alonzo Hill.
 1423. Henrietta E. Jordan.
 1459. William F. Bockhouse.
 1479. Elizabeth Streit.
 1517. William M. Campbell.
 1600. Edward M. Savage.
 1626. Hans Wickstrum.
 1627. Luella A. Taylor.
 1699. Henry Cooper.
 1725. Henry M. Trimble.
 1806. George F. Blue.
 1832. Alfred Rector.
 1833. John D. Capps.
 1834. William Hess, alias William Smith.
 1835. James J. Ballinger.
 1881. John Welch.
 1883. Thomas S. Gilbert.
 1924. Jonas Fulmer.
 1947. Richard Butler.
 2042. George W. Tilghman.
 2152. Jacob R. Riblett.
 2192. Joshua F. Spurlin.
 2279. Basil McClain, alias Henry Burgess.
 2293. William S. Edgerton.
 2294. Stephen W. Glenney.
 2316. Laura Troxel.
 2323. Abram N. Randolph.
 2338. Ellwood Craig.
 2353. William Crotzar.
 2358. Henry Silker.
 2359. Albino R. Stone.
 2361. John W. Miller.
 2363. George W. Newbury.
 2457. John F. Clough.
 2496. Sophia W. Sanborn.
 2543. John H. Sargent.
 2556. Mary A. Jordan.
 2565. George M. Lanpher.
 2597. Annie E. Belden.
 2601. Charles H. Windsor.
 2621. Don Carlos Sinclair.
 2622. Winfield S. Robinson.
 2627. George F. Keeling.
 2650. Benjamin C. Flanders.
 2653. Alice I. Simpson.
 2664. Thomas H. Revis.
- S. 2665. Edward Sams.
 2731. James H. Hubbard.
 2732. James P. Albee.
 2786. Charles H. Miller.
 2791. Gardner B. Clark.
 2793. Charles H. Eding.
 2804. Mattie Shepard.
 2818. Constantine C. Glenn.
 2822. William Reynolds.
 2826. Benjamin F. Boots.
 2843. Edward Baker.
 2872. Stephen F. Balliet.
 2873. James W. Tucker.
 2918. John J. Fritzer.
 2938. Morris B. McKeever.
 2956. John A. Farmer.
 2958. Peter Hahncke.
 2962. Evelyn Dutton.
 2976. Katherine E. Kemble.
 2994. Nancy J. Bloomer.
 3019. Samuel I. Scammon.
 3040. George Rice.
 3091. Phillip R. Snedecor.
 3093. Amos S. Bean.
 3287. Nyrum Phillips.
 3311. Elizabeth C. Way.
 3334. John S. Jorstead.
 3351. Winfield S. Van Horne.
 3353. John Olson.
 3354. Cyrus E. Hunter.
 3369. William Reardon.
 3376. William H. H. Dickinson.
 3469. Joseph P. Rankin.
 3472. Nelson Stewart.
 3478. Dempsey Coats.
 3481. John S. Steele.
 3482. Dicie C. Alexander.
 3746. Aaron Phillips.
 3759. William Varian.
 3801. William H. George.
 3948. Fletcher Crite. (Now known as Fletcher Matthews.)
 3984. Webster A. Whiting.
 3997. Timothy C. Root.
 4130. Jesse T. Thompson.
 4159. Adam Landsittel.
 4218. Alexander F. Safely.
 4278. Mat Coleman.
 4375. Rinehart Miller.
 4380. Andrew Goodwin.
 4394. Oliver Garrow.
 4396. Lewis J. Ingalls.
 4433. Amos K. Smith.
 4437. Mark Simpkins.
 4440. George W. Kurtz.
 4443. Othello Delano.
 4519. Elias E. Cox.
 4554. James B. Atkinson.
 4578. Silas W. Morrison.
 4583. Isaac H. Marrow.
 4594. Abraham T. Dearborn.
 4595. Francis E. Pellett.
 4603. Mary A. Heap.
 4650. John Shields.
 4810. Rebecca Dull.
 4919. James T. Barnhart.

The following are the facts ascertained by the committee concerning the case of each beneficiary in said bills and the conclusions of the committee as to the proper amount of pension or increase of pension which should be granted.

S. 79. George W. Bachus, of Cottageville, W. Va., the claimant, was a sergeant in Company B, Loudoun Rangers, Virginia Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted October 6, 1864, and was honorably discharged May 31, 1865. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He applied under the general law May 16, 1889, on account of rheumatism, piles, and affection of head, spine, and kidneys, but his application was rejected for the reason that he could not furnish the proper evidence to show the service origin of his disabilities.

Soldier is about 70 years of age, unable to work, and poor. The papers in his case show that he is nearly blind, and is also afflicted with rheumatism, piles, heart disease, and other infirmities incident to old age, and is wholly incapacitated for manual labor. His total disability is fully proved by the report of his last medical examination, taken November 18, 1896, and by the evidence of his physician and neighbors filed with this committee. The fact that he was granted the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that he is unable to perform manual labor. It is also in evidence that soldier is destitute and entirely dependent on his pension for support. Acting in his case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 143. William Gaunt, of Leonidas, Mich., the claimant, enlisted April 20, 1861, at the first call for troops, as a private in Company A, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three months, and was honorably discharged August 29, 1861. He reenlisted September 1, 1861, for three years as a private in Company E, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged and mustered out September 10, 1864. He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. He was originally pensioned under the general law at \$2 per month from discharge for gunshot wound of right hand, received in battle at Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862. Claim under the general law for sunstroke and results was rejected on the ground of no ratable disability therefrom, since date of filing application and claim for hernia of right side was rejected because claimant was unable to prove service origin of same.

Soldier is about 70 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since July, 1894, but as far back as that date he was reported to be practically unable to perform manual labor by reason of gunshot wound of right hand, double inguinal hernia, and general debility. Testimony accompanying the bill shows that soldier is suffering from double inguinal hernia, umbilical hernia, stomach trouble, and other infirmities of old age, and that he is a total wreck physically and wholly unable to perform manual labor of any kind. It is further shown that he owns no property and is without means of support for himself and wife, except his small pension. His neighbors petition generally for his relief, and your committee are of opinion that his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty warrant increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 148. Wait B. Steenbarger, the claimant, was a private in Company D, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted March 19, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865, having served one year and three months. He was wounded in battle at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, and is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$24 per month for loss of left index finger from gunshot wound and disease of lungs and resulting disease of heart. His claim for increase, filed at the bureau February 11, 1907, was rejected March 21, 1907.

Soldier is now upward of 65 years of age. All the evidence on file shows that he is at present unable to perform any manual labor, while his last medical examination, taken February 27, 1907, shows that he is wholly disabled from pensioned causes. The following is the concluding paragraph of the examining surgeon's report:

This claimant is so disabled from loss of left index finger and disease of heart and lungs as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, and is entitled to \$30 a month.

Evidence of soldier's attending physician on file in the bureau also shows that he is totally disabled for manual labor. Evidence filed with this committee shows that soldier is a complete physical wreck. His attending physician testifies that he has frequent attacks of neuralgia of heart (angina pectoris), caused by chronic heart disease, and that he has also chronic rheumatism, is totally disabled for all kinds of work, and requires the nursing of his wife at times to dress and feed him. Neighbors testify that soldier requires aid in dressing and undressing and is not able to be around. He is a poor man and without means except his pension, having been compelled to sell his little home to pay doctors' bills. He is cared for by his wife, as they have no means to pay for a nurse. He was a good soldier, and your committee are of opinion that his condition is such that an increase of his pension to \$40 per month is warranted, as his disabilities are of service origin.

S. 197. Perry Fellers, of Hot Springs, S. Dak., the claimant, is shown by the War Department records to have enlisted April 20, 1861, at the breaking out of the war, as a private in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to have been honorably discharged August 12, 1861. He reenlisted January 27, 1864, as a private in Company B, same regiment, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged July 25, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month. His claim under the general law, filed March 17, 1881, on account of rheumatism, was rejected March 15, 1888, on the ground of his failure to furnish evidence showing service origin of his disability.

Soldier is now over 69 years of age, broken down, and destitute. His last medical examination, taken September 19, 1906, showed that he was suffering from rheumatism and general debility, and the examining surgeons reported him as a decrepit old man, unable to perform manual labor. Evidence submitted to the committee shows that soldier has paralysis of right side, affecting sight and hearing; also heart disease, lung disease, stomach trouble, and is physically disabled for manual labor or for earning a support. It is also in evidence that he owns no property and has nothing for the support of himself and aged wife except his small pension. In view of his

advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 204. Joseph Hough, the claimant, is a resident of Centerville, S. Dak. He was a good soldier and has a highly honorable military record. He enlisted in the Union Army July 17, 1861, and served all during the war as a private, corporal, and sergeant in Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged December 8, 1865, after four years and nearly five months of continuous service. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was wounded in left leg in battle at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, and was originally granted pension under the general law at \$6 per month running from April 21, 1883. He might have drawn pension from discharge, but refused to ask for one for many years after the war and so saved the Government some hundreds of dollars.

Soldier is now nearly 68 years of age. There is good evidence in his case to show that he is unable to do physical or manual labor of any kind. He had an attack of paralysis a few years ago which for a time rendered him wholly helpless and from which he has not wholly recovered. He now has disease of heart, causing vertigo or dizziness, and a physician testifies that, considering his age, it is very doubtful and quite improbable that soldier will ever again be able to do any manual labor and that he is practically helpless so far as doing anything from which to procure a livelihood. It is also shown that soldier is destitute and without property and entirely dependent upon his pension for the support of himself and wife and that unless relief is granted him they will become public charges. The facts in his case are shown by the evidence of very reputable witnesses and your committee are of opinion that, coupled with his long and honorable service, they warrant increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 241. Jane Warren, the claimant, is the former widow of Michael Malloy, late commissary-sergeant, First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry. Soldier enlisted September 20, 1862, as a private in Company H, First Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was promoted regimental commissary-sergeant March 30, 1863, and was honorably discharged July 7, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He died December 25, 1868.

Claimant was married to soldier in 1852, and was his wife during the period of his service. She remarried in January, 1870, to one David Owens, who died in August, 1882, and in October, 1888, she again married one William L. Warren, who died July 10, 1894. She is now a widow 76 years of age, in feeble health and in very needy circumstances.

Claimant can obtain no relief at the Bureau under the remarried widow's act of March 3, 1901, for the reason that she is unable to prove that her soldier husband's death was chargeable to his military service. She is, however, a war widow, and her case comes within the rules of the committee for pension to remarried widows, and an allowance of \$12 per month is recommended in her case.

S. 297. John Galvin, of Swansea, Mass., the claimant in this case, enlisted in the Union Army August 25, 1861, and served as a private and noncommissioned officer in Company C, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, for three years, being honorably

discharged August 30, 1864. He reenlisted November 16, 1864, as a private in Company M, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and was honorably discharged and mustered out November 10, 1865. He was a good soldier and has an honorable record of four years' service. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$8 per month.

Soldier is now in the seventieth year of his age. His last medical examination, taken June 13, 1906, showed that he was suffering from heart disease, rheumatism, and other infirmities of old age, and was practically unable to perform manual labor. Dr. John J. Conway testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that soldier is suffering from varicose veins of left leg, rheumatism of left knee, thigh, and hip; that he has partial paralysis of the left deltoid muscles, is unable to walk without causing great pain, and drags the left leg; that he has an enlarged prostate gland, which causes him great annoyance, and that he is unfit to do any kind of manual labor. Two neighbors testify that soldier has no property or income except his pension and that he has a wife and invalid daughter dependent upon him for support. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 299. James Franklin Woodcock, of 144 North Main street, Providence, R. I., served as a private in Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, from September 8, 1862, to July 27, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month. He never applied for pension under the general law.

Soldier is now in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His last medical examination, taken January 8, 1906, showed that he was suffering from fracture of left leg, rheumatism, disease of heart, and senile debility, and was practically unable to perform manual labor. Testimony accompanying the bill shows that soldier has serious stomach trouble, also heart and kidney disease, and is unable to perform manual labor. His physician and two neighbors testify that he is incapacitated for any work, and it is further shown that he has no property or income except his pension and is largely dependent on the labor of his wife, who is in poor health from overwork and insufficient food.

Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month; his service was less than one year, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 304. Tyrus C. Dickinson, the claimant, was a private in Company L, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted February 19, 1864, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged August 17, 1865.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890,

and was formerly pensioned under said act at \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

The soldier is now in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The evidence on file in his case, including reports of bureau surgeons, show that he is afflicted with disease of heart and is generally broken down by the infirmities of age, and is no longer able to perform manual labor or to earn a support. It further appears that he is poor, his only income being the pension he receives from the Government.

On account of his advanced age, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 323. Henry Fightmaster, the claimant in this case, was a private in Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He served during the civil war from August 8, 1864, to July 19, 1865, when honorably discharged. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He applied under the general law March 20, 1890, alleging chronic diarrhea and disease of liver, but his application was rejected July 22, 1899, on the ground that he was unable to furnish the necessary evidence showing that his disabilities were of service origin.

Soldier is now 63 years of age. It appears from the evidence in his case that he is suffering from chronic diarrhea, rheumatism, disease of heart, rectum, and kidneys, and general debility and is wholly unable to perform manual labor or to earn a support. His total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken December 5, 1906, and is established by the allowance to him of the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890. It is also shown by the evidence of his attending physician filed with this committee. Two neighbors testify that soldier owns no real estate and has no income except his pension and that he is physically unable to earn a support. Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 328. John E. Gilmore, of Monticello, Iowa, the claimant in this case, was a private in Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 7, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 6, 1865, having served three years. The records show that he was captured by the enemy in action at Tusculumbia, Ala., October 26, 1863, and confined in southern prisons for six months, being paroled April 30, 1864.

He filed and established a claim under the general law and is now on the pension roll at \$17 per month for disease of lungs and left hip and left testicle and resulting left varicocele, which the evidence shows he incurred while a prisoner of war. His original rate was \$4 per month from discharge, which was increased to \$8 from April 19, 1882; to \$16 from May 3, 1886, and finally to \$17 from July 1, 1908. His claim for further increase, filed October 1, 1908, was rejected without medical examination October 28, 1908. He also applied under the general law June 23, 1891, for scurvy and results, but his application was rejected July 2, 1902, on the ground that a ratable degree of disability from that cause was not shown to exist. Disability from fracture of left jaw was said by the medical referee not to be shown a result of scurvy.

Claimant is now over 70 years of age, generally broken down, and in needy circumstances. There is good evidence on file in his case to

show that he is wholly incapacitated for manual labor. He suffers from disease of lungs, sciatica, disease of left testicle, and left varicocele, and he has lost a number of his teeth and a portion of left jaw, no doubt a result of scurvy contracted in service, and for which he has a hospital record. It appears from his last medical examination, taken November 1, 1908, that he is totally disabled, and medical evidence on file in the bureau and with this committee shows that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor. It further appears that soldier is poor and in needy circumstances. What little property he has is mortgaged, and he and his aged wife are practically without means of support. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and necessitous circumstances, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 334. Henry Hime, now a resident of Blencoe, Iowa, was a private and corporal in Company C, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier and has an honorable record of nearly three years' service, having enlisted August 15, 1862, and being honorably discharged June 8, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$14 per month for disease of eyes and resulting loss of sight of left eye. Claim for renewal and increase, filed October 15, 1908, was rejected January 20, 1909, senile cataract of right eye not being accepted as a result of pensioned disability.

Soldier is about 75 years of age and without property or means of any kind. The evidence on file in his case, including the report of a bureau examining surgeon, shows that he is at present totally blind in both eyes and unable to go about without an attendant. He is past all labor, is unable to support himself, and is entirely dependent on his pension. His total blindness and extreme poverty, together with his long and honorable service, warrant your committee in recommending increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 380. Mary S. Adams, of 48 S. Warwick Apartments, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the widow of Henry H. Adams, late first lieutenant, Eighteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, colonel Fifth Regiment U. S. Infantry, and brigadier-general, United States Army, retired.

General Adams began his military career in 1863, when, as a private in Company F, Seventy-eighth Battalion Ohio National Guard, he took part in the pursuit and capture of the Confederate forces under command of Gen. John Morgan in his raid through the State of Ohio. As a private in Company C, Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted February 2, 1864, he served constantly in Sherman's army until March 19, 1865. During the Atlanta campaign he participated in many of the important battles of the war, and was also with General Sherman in his march to the sea. At Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, he received a gunshot wound in the face in a charge by the enemy on the Union works. He was sent north to Davids Island, New York, and later to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged June 26, 1865, on surgeon's certificate, having been pronounced unfit for further service in consequence of gunshot wound received in battle.

General Adams received his commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army February 23, 1866, and was assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry,

September 21, 1866, and was transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry in April, 1869. He was promoted captain October 15, 1886, and major March 2, 1889. He was advanced to the grade of lieutenant-colonel, Third Infantry, April 1, 1901, and colonel, Fifth Infantry, February 10, 1903, and was placed on the retired list April 11, 1905, with rank of brigadier-general, upon the report of an examining board which found him incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incident to the service.

During his service in the Regular Army General Adams took part in several campaigns against hostile Indians in the West, and was for a time on duty in the Philippine Islands. He died at Plattsburg, N. Y., January 26, 1907, the cause of his death being accepted as disease of lungs.

Mrs. Adams, who is now 63 years of age, was married to the deceased officer October 31, 1878. She was granted a general-law pension of \$17 per month, it being held by the Pension Bureau that her distinguished husband's fatal disease originated while he held the rank of first lieutenant, notwithstanding that he was subsequently several times examined and promoted to higher ranks. It is shown by the evidence accompanying the bill that she is very much broken in health and is physically incapable of self-support. It is further shown that she is left without property of any kind and with no means of support other than her small pension. Independent of this, however, it is believed that the distinguished services of her husband merit a more liberal allowance and that she is entitled to a pension corresponding with the grade of a colonel's widow, which was the highest rank held by the officer on the active list of the army. Your committee therefore recommend increase of her pension to \$30 per month.

S. 381. Stephen M. Taylor, of State Soldiers' Home, Erie County, Ohio, the claimant, was a private in Company E, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The official records show that he enlisted October 10, 1861, and that he was honorably discharged November 15, 1864, after three years of continuous service. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month. His original allowance was under the general law for irritability of stomach and bowels and resulting disease of rectum, result of injury incurred in service, at \$2 per month from discharge, which rate was increased to \$4 per month from December 6, 1882; to \$6 per month from October 3, 1883; and finally to \$8 per month from November 7, 1888.

Soldier was born March 4, 1838, and hence is in his seventy-second year. When last examined by bureau surgeons, August 30, 1905, he was rated at \$10 for disease of stomach, bowels, and rectum and \$6 for disease of heart and arteries. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is now suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart, disease of rectum, and other infirmities incident to old age and is totally disabled for manual labor or for doing anything toward earning a support. It is also in evidence that he is destitute of property or means and is entirely dependent on his pension for the support of himself and wife. In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of three years, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 407. Miner A. Robbins, of Canterbury, Conn., the claimant, was a private in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 26, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 27, 1865, having served nearly three years. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month. His original allowance was under the general law at \$4 per month for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, which the evidence shows he contracted during his service in the army.

Soldier is now in the seventieth year of his age, generally broken down, and unable to earn a support by his own manual labor. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since January, 1901, but as far back as that date he was reported to be practically unable to perform manual labor by reason of rheumatism and disease of heart and disease of kidneys and rectum. Dr. W. W. Adams, of Moosup, Conn., certifies to this committee that soldier is a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, hypertrophy of the heart, and internal hemorrhoids, and is practically unable to perform manual labor. Two neighbors testify that claimant is unable to work, and it is further shown that he is in very needy circumstances financially; he has a small place assessed at \$250, and he is practically without means of support except his pension. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service in the civil war, his total disability and necessitous circumstances, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$24 per month to help support him in his old age is just and proper.

S. 445. John A. Blake, the claimant, was a private in Company A, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment, and Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The official records show that he enlisted October 4, 1864, and that he was honorably discharged August 14, 1865, having served less than one year. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$8 per month.

Soldier is now upward of 67 years of age. It appears from his last medical examination, taken September 6, 1905, that he was suffering from right inguinal hernia, injury to left foot, rheumatism, and heart disease, and was practically unable to perform manual labor. Dr. Francis L. Anton testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that soldier is suffering from chronic rheumatism in both legs; that his left ankle is constantly swollen and painful; that he also has a rupture in right groin and scrotum, and that in consequence of these disabilities he is totally unable to earn a living, his rheumatism frequently getting so bad that he needs an attendant for days to help him dress and get his meals. Two neighbors testify that soldier is totally incapacitated for manual labor and that he has no property or means of support except his small pension. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 is therefore recommended.

S. 447. Lyman A. Holcomb, of 730 East Eighteenth street, Los Angeles, Cal., the claimant, was a private in Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted Sep-

tember 30, 1861, and was honorably discharged April 18, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of chronic bronchitis. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His original allowance was under the general law at \$4 per month from discharge for chronic bronchitis. Claim for rheumatism and gunshot wound of left foot under the general law was rejected on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence of incurrence in service and line of duty.

Claimant is upward of 72 years of age. The evidence shows that he is afflicted with rheumatism, which so affects his right arm and hand as to render the same practically useless; he has also disease of heart and chronic bronchitis, and other infirmities incident to old age, and the evidence of his physician filed with this committee, as well as the reports of his medical examinations on file in the bureau, shows that he is wholly disabled for manual labor. The fact that he was allowed the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that he is totally disabled for the performance of manual labor. Evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is in very poor circumstances, his home being mortgaged to more than two-thirds its value. He has no other property and is practically without means of support except his pension. On account of his advanced age, his total disability and poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month. His service was less than one year and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 448. William Stein, the claimant, late private, unassigned, Fifty-fourth Regiment, and Company K, Fifty-first Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, served from March 16, 1865, to September 2, 1865, when honorably discharged. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never made claim under the general law, but established one under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month, granted him for total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He is poor and without means of support except his pension, and the evidence filed with this committee shows that he is totally blind in both eyes. His blindness is not due to his service, but is of recent origin, and physicians pronounce his case helpless.

An increase of his pension to \$24 is recommended. His service was comparatively short and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 450. Albert S. Winchester, of Colfax, Cal., the claimant, is shown by reports from the War Department to have enlisted August 27, 1861, as a private in Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to have been honorably discharged January 23, 1862, for physical disability, the nature of which is not of record.

He reenlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry August 16, 1862; transferred to Company F, same regiment, and was finally mustered out June 21, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month.

His claim under the general law on account of piles, catarrh, frozen feet, and erysipelas was rejected in 1888 on the ground that the evidence on file failed to show service origin of alleged disabilities and continuance of same from date of discharge.

Claimant is now upward of 65 years. He was last medically examined by bureau surgeons February 6, 1904, and the report of such examination showed that he was suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart and stomach, and piles, and was practically unable to perform manual labor. The following sworn statement of Dr. W. F. Hannan is filed with this committee:

This is to certify that I have known Albert S. Winchester for the past eight years, having been during this time his physician; that to my knowledge during this time (all) he has been incapacitated for work on account of heart disease and rheumatism; that at the present time he is so generally debilitated as to require the assistance of a second person in the taking care of himself. He is now and has been for the past eight years suffering from valvular disease of the heart and renal disease; the rheumatism has destroyed to a great extent the use of both hands and crippled his feet; the renal disease is associated with albuminuria; that to the best of my knowledge and belief said Winchester is now, and with no prospect in the future, totally unable to perform manual labor, and that financially he is not able to procure and pay for the care his enfeebled condition requires.

John M. Newman testifies as follows:

This is to certify that I have known Albert S. Winchester for more than eighteen years; that I have known him to be physically disqualified from doing manual labor or attending to any business*owing to heart disease and inflammatory rheumatism; that he has to be assisted in caring for himself, his hands and feet being disabled by rheumatism; that his memory is very badly impaired; that he is financially unable to procure the necessities of life; and that assistance has been given him repeatedly in the last four years.

In view of soldier's advanced age, his honorable service of over three years in the war, his unfortunate physical condition, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, may very properly be provided in his case.

S. 451. John Hopper, the claimant, enlisted in the Union Army August 15, 1861, as a private in Company I, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and was honorably discharged April 2, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of "general debility following bilious remittent fever." He reenlisted December 12, 1863, and served as private and sergeant in Company F, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, until the close of the war, being honorably discharged July 28, 1865. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$8 per month. He was originally granted pension under the general law for rheumatism of service origin at \$4 per month from November 5, 1889, which rate was increased to \$6 per month from March 2, 1895. Claim for further increase under the general law filed August 27, 1904, was rejected April 2, 1905.

When claimant was last examined, December 7, 1904, he was rated at \$8 for rheumatism, \$10 for disease of liver, \$6 for disease of rectum, and \$14 for old age. Evidence filed with this committee shows that he is broken down by age and disability and is not able to do any manual labor. He is about 67 years of age, without property or means, and is practically dependent on his small pension for

support. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 is therefore recommended.

S. 452. Caspar Welky, the claimant in this case, was a private in Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 16, 1862, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged July 15, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$10 per month. His original allowance was, under the general law, for slight deafness of both ears of service origin at \$6 per month from June 3, 1890, date of filing his application. Claim for increase under the general law filed October 22, 1906, was rejected February 28, 1907.

When claimant was last examined, January 16, 1907, he was rated at \$10 for right inguinal hernia, \$8 for rheumatism, and \$0 for old age. He was also shown to be suffering from varicose veins of both legs; not rated. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is suffering from chronic rheumatism, hemorrhoids, right inguinal hernia, partial paralysis of both hands, varicose veins, partial deafness, enlarged prostate, and other infirmities of age, and is wholly incapacitated for manual labor. Neighbors testify that claimant has been a physical wreck for the last two years and is totally disabled for manual labor.

He is 66 years of age and is shown to be in very needy circumstances. His only property is a little home, worth \$800, which is encumbered for \$500, and he has an aged wife dependent on him for support. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 453. William Murray, the claimant, was a private in Company G, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 15, 1863, and was discharged February 23, 1865, on account of gunshot wound of left ankle, received in battle at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864. He was originally pensioned under the general law for gunshot wound of left ankle at \$8 per month from date of discharge. He now receives \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He is 65 years of age, blind, and destitute. He has atrophy of the optic nerves of both eyes, his sight is practically lost, and he is barely able to get around. He is also greatly crippled by wound of ankle received in the army, and his disabilities are permanent and incurable and render him absolutely unable to perform manual labor or to do anything for his support. It also appears that he is destitute, being entirely dependent upon his small pension for support. He is worthy and deserving of relief, and your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month, which is the amount allowed in many cases to blind soldiers whose disability is not of service origin.

S. 456. John T. Young, the claimant in this case, is an aged and broken-down veteran of the civil war. He entered the army August 5, 1861, as first lieutenant with Company A, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, and was advanced to the grade of captain April 1, 1863. At Fort Pillow, Tenn., April 12, 1864, he was captured by the enemy

and held as a prisoner of war for five months, being paroled September 8, 1864. He served faithfully for over three years and was honorably mustered out October 14, 1864.

Captain Young was originally granted pension under the general law at \$10 per month from discharge, for disease of lungs, liver, and kidneys contracted while a prisoner of war. Subsequently he accepted pension of \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, and he is now on the roll at \$20 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907.

He is over 80 years of age, infirm and decrepit, and utterly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. He is shown to be suffering from disease of liver, spleen, and kidneys, inguinal hernia, bladder trouble, partial paralysis of left hand and left foot, and other infirmities of old age, and his total disability is proved by the report of his last medical examination, taken November 15, 1905, and by the evidence submitted to this committee. It is also in evidence that he is poor and without property and with no means of support except his pension. Your committee are of opinion that his advanced age, his honorable service of over three years, his total disability, and extreme poverty warrant increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 469. Edward Thornberry, of Bremerton, Wash., the claimant, enlisted August 21, 1861, as a private in Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out August 14, 1864. He reenlisted March 2, 1865, as a private in Company F, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged July 13, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$10 per month for shell wound of right thigh received near Atlanta, Ga., July 9, 1864. Claim for additional disabilities, rheumatism and asthma, was rejected in March 30, 1899, on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence of service origin.

Claimant is now about 68 years of age, totally disabled and poor. He is suffering from shell wound of right thigh, rheumatism, heart disease, and asthma and his total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination taken July 3, 1901, and by the evidence of a physician and two neighbors filed with this committee; it is also established by the allowance to him of the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890. It is further shown that soldier has no real or personal property and no means of support except his small pension. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 482. Charles W. Taylor, the claimant in this case, served during the civil war as a private in Company D, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted October 6, 1864, and was honorably discharged May 29, 1866. After the war he enlisted in the Regular Army July 13, 1866, and served three years as a private in Company D, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, being honorably discharged July 13, 1869. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He filed a claim under the general

law August 30, 1887, alleging that he incurred chronic diarrhea, disease of kidneys, rheumatism, and piles during his service in the Regular Army. The claim was rejected October 16, 1901, for the reason that he was unable to furnish any evidence to show that his disabilities were chargeable to his military service.

Soldier is about 60 years of age, helpless and destitute. His last medical examination, taken July 24, 1906, showed that he was suffering from hemorrhoids, disease of lungs, rheumatism, disease of heart, and partial paralysis, and the examining surgeon reported in direct terms that soldier was totally disabled for manual labor. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that soldier is practically helpless from paralysis, and is unable to move without help, and requires some one to look after him. It is also shown that he is destitute of property or means and has nothing for his support except his small pension. Your committee are of opinion that his long and honorable service, together with his total disability and extreme poverty, warrant increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 537. George R. Wait, the claimant, was a private in Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 31, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 2, 1865. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

He is 60 years of age, practically helpless, and poor. The evidence shows that he is a victim of locomotor ataxia, and is unable to walk or get about except in a wheeled chair. He is utterly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. His total disability clearly appears from the reports of his medical examinations and from the evidence submitted to your committee. It is also shown that he is destitute of property or means, and is entirely dependent on his small pension for support. On account of his deplorable condition and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 548. Osmund Mikesell, of Kenesaw, Nebr., the claimant, enlisted May 2, 1864, as a private in Company F, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged September 1, 1864. He reenlisted February 28, 1865, as a private in Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged and mustered out October 9, 1865. He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$6 per month for chronic diarrhea and disease of rectum contracted during his army service.

Soldier is about 65 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since May 20, 1891, when he was rated at \$8 for chronic diarrhea and disease of rectum, \$8 for disease of heart, and \$6 for rheumatism. Evidence filed with this committee is to the effect that claimant is now all crippled up, wholly unable to labor, and just able to move around. He has rheumatism, also chronic gastric catarrh, and his physician and two neighbors testify that he is entirely incapable of performing manual labor or earning a support. It is

also in evidence that he is in very poor circumstances; he has a little home, but no income except his pension, and is deserving of relief. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 is therefore recommended.

S. 558. Milton Bates, of Scottsbluff, Nebr., enlisted April 25, 1861, as a private in Company E, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and was honorably discharged June 2, 1863. He re-enlisted September 5, 1864, as a private in Company C, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged and mustered out July 6, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never filed a claim under the general law, but was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month.

Soldier is upward of 67 years of age. It appears from his last medical examination, taken March 2, 1904, that he has rheumatism, disease of rectum, and other infirmities, and is practically unable to perform manual labor. Testimony accompanying the bill shows that claimant, by reason of old age and physical disabilities, is unfit for manual labor and is incapable of earning a support. It is further shown that he is poor and without means, with an invalid wife dependent upon him for support. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 is therefore recommended.

S. 563. Elizabeth S. Reed, of Middleport, Ohio, is the widow of Caleb R. Reed, late acting assistant or contract surgeon, United States Army.

Dr. Caleb R. Reed served as assistant surgeon under contract from April 17, 1862, to October 5, 1862, and again from January 24, 1863, to January 25, 1865, when his service was honorably terminated. During his first service he was on duty in the field for about four months with the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and during his second service he was with the Eighteenth Regular Infantry at Camp Thomas, Ohio.

On February 9, 1891, he applied for pension under the act of Congress approved June 27, 1890, and was pensioned thereunder at \$8 per month until December 4, 1894, when he was dropped from the rolls under the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated November 24, 1893, in the case of Andrew J. Shannon, on the ground that his was not a pensionable service under the act cited, as he was not regularly mustered into the military service of the United States. Up to the date of the foregoing decision such service had been held to be pensionable under the act in question. Under the general-law contract surgeons are put on the same footing as to pensions with assistant surgeons who were regularly mustered into the service. They endured similar hardships and were exposed to the same dangers.

Doctor Reed died October 13, 1899, aged 72 years. His widow, Elizabeth S. Reed, is now 77 years of age, and the papers filed with this committee show that for the past twenty years she has been an invalid and confined to her bed. It is further shown that she is entirely without income and is dependent on others for her care and support. She was married to her deceased husband April 23, 1853. Your committee believe her case comes within the spirit, if not the

strict letter, of the law under which her husband was pensioned, which law was intended, as they believe, to include all branches of service which were then held to be pensionable under the general pension laws. A pension of \$12 per month is recommended.

S. 565. William C. Hudnall, the claimant, was a private in Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 31, 1862, and was discharged June 5, 1865, having served nearly three years. He is now in receipt of a general-law pension of \$24 per month for catarrh of head, having been increased at different times from \$4 per month, at which rate he was originally pensioned from date of discharge. Claim for further increase, filed March 5, 1908, was rejected May 16, 1908.

Soldier is now 66 years of age. The board of surgeons at Omaha, Nebr., before whom he was last examined, reported, under date of April 15, 1908, as follows:

Appearance very much emaciated and prematurely aged. He talks with a nasal twang, so that it is hard to understand him. Upon examination we find the cartilage of the nose destroyed and the nose sunken in its lower part. The nasal portion of the frontal bone is O. K. The nasal entrance is constricted by the scar tissue. The turbinated bodies are invisible. Examination of the cavity of the nose shows complete destruction of the septum and a large ulcer occupies the posterior wall of the cavity. There is some muco-purulent discharge. Examination of the mouth shows an opening in the anterior bony portion of the palate $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, almost round, with smooth, healthy-looking edge. No ulceration. The uvula is absent completely; otherwise the pharynx presents nothing abnormal on inspection through the mouth. This claimant is so totally and permanently disabled from performing any manual labor, by reason of catarrh in the head and its effects and not by any vicious habits, as to be entitled to a rating of \$30 a month.

The same board of surgeons by way of amendment reported under date of July 15, 1908, as follows:

Claimant states that he had erysipelas of face and head in Fulton County, Ill., in 1893, resulting from the catarrh. He also had blood poisoning on his right forearm in 1894, starting from a scratch near the wrist. The odor of his breath is very offensive and almost unbearable. His right forearm shows a scar occupying the entire surface from the elbow to the wrist, pale, slightly depressed and tight in the bend of the elbow, so that flexion and extension of the elbow are limited 25 per cent. Muscles underneath show no atrophy. Palm of hand rough and hard. There are no ulcers on the forearm or arm.

Dr. John T. Mathews, of Omaha, Nebr., testified March 16, 1908, as follows:

I have known Mr. William C. Hudnall, of Omaha, Nebr., for the past two months. I am his attending physician and I hereby certify that the said Mr. William C. Hudnall is by reason of catarrh of the head wholly incapacitated for any manual labor of any kind. He does not perform any manual labor, and in my judgment his malady is incurable.

Claimant in his own behalf makes sworn statement as follows:

During my service in the army I contracted catarrh, which has afflicted me ever since, eating away the bone of my nose, and the roof of my mouth all gone and upper teeth gone, so that for fifteen years I could eat nothing but soft food, and now the disease is working down my throat, and because of the constant discharge from the catarrhal trouble I can not sleep only at short intervals at night, the fluid passing down my throat. Erysipelas resulting from blood poison from the catarrh; my right arm is entirely helpless. I am entirely dependent upon my pension for support. I have no means whatever.

The evidence of the surgeons seems unanimous in respect to soldier's right to increase of pension and your committee, adopting their conclusions, recommend an allowance of \$30 per month, that being

the rate provided by the general law for total incapacity for manual labor.

S. 573. Anna C. Hutchinson, the claimant, is the widow of Thomas Hutchinson, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and major Thirty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Kentucky Militia, who served in connection with the Union Army during the civil war. He was wounded in right temple in battle at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and also wounded in face, upper jaw, in action against General Morgan's forces at Frankfort, Ky., in June, 1864. For these wounds, which unfitted him for manual labor, causing vertigo, impaired vision, loss of teeth, and nervousness, he was pensioned under the provisions of paragraph 3, section 4693, Revised Statutes, by certificate issued in 1876, his original rating being \$8 per month and increased to \$16 per month from March 3, 1873. By a special act of Congress approved March 2, 1905, his allowance was increased to \$36 per month, the report in his case made by the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives being as follows:

The beneficiary named in the bill, now 73 years of age, is pensioned under the general law as a nonenlisted man under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, at \$16 per month on account of a shell wound of the right temple received in action at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and on account of a gunshot wound of the face (upper maxilla) received in action against Gen. John Morgan's forces at Frankfort, Ky., in June, 1864.

At the time of his first wound the beneficiary held a commission from the governor of Kentucky as second lieutenant in R. B. Taylor's company of the Thirty-second Kentucky Infantry, but was not mustered into the United States service, and in June, 1864, he was major of the Thirty-sixth Kentucky Enrolled Militia, but was cooperating with and under orders and command of an officer of the United States when wounded.

He sought an increase of pension at various times since 1888, alleging impaired vision of the right eye as a result of the wounds, and that by reason of the wounds he was wholly disabled for manual labor; but such claims were all rejected, the last one on October 19, 1891, upon the ground that the eye trouble could not be accepted as a result of the wounds, and that the degree of disability arising from the wounds did not warrant a rating in excess of \$16 per month.

Examining surgeons have described the wound of the right temple as follows:

"There is a sunken cicatrix $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the right ear, 1 by one-half inch, just behind the coronal suture. The depression is in the outer blade; is tender to pressure. It gives him constant pain in head. This pain in the head is frequently exacerbated, so that he suffers from excruciating pain that the strongest medicine fails to relieve.

"Gunshot wound of face. The ball entered the upper jaw in front, just to the left of the median line. It knocked out 13 teeth from the jaw and a large portion of the gum and alveolar processes. The ball went inward, downward, and through the right side and knocked out 3 jaw teeth on the lower right jaw. Bones came out of his mouth for two years."

When last examined by the Lexington (Ky.) board of surgeons, on September 24, 1902, that board found him so disabled from the wounds, advanced senility, loss of teeth, and curvature of the spine as to be entitled to \$30 per month, and stated that he was a feeble old man, leaning far forward, and showed evidences of far-advanced senility, walking with a stick; that he has lost all of his teeth, and has complete absorption of the alveolar processes of both upper and lower jaws, and marked posterior lateral curvature of the spinal column.

The beneficiary in a statement filed with your committee sets forth that Hon. John M. Harlan, now on the Supreme bench of the United States, was one of the men that volunteered his services, with others, and fought with him in the ranks to defend the city of Frankfort and the stores; and Justice Harlan, in a communication addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, under date of December 8, 1903, states that he well knew Mr. Hutchinson at the outbreak of the civil war, and knew that he was true and faithful to the Union cause, and

that he was a very deserving, worthy man, and perfectly reliable as to any statement he might make with regard to himself.

In an affidavit filed in the Pension Bureau in January, 1904, Mr. Hutchinson states that he is now unable to dress himself without assistance, and that the pension of \$16 per month which he is now receiving is insufficient for his and his family's support, he being entirely unable to do any labor whatever.

The beneficiary rendered meritorious service as a nonenlisted man and was twice seriously wounded, and is now helpless and depends entirely upon the small pension for a support.

The case is a worthy one for relief by Congress, and an increase of his pension to \$36 per month is justified.

The passage of the bill is therefore recommended.

Thomas Hutchinson died May 16, 1908, and the widow filed a claim at the bureau under the general law and also claim under the act of April 19, 1908. The latter claim was rejected for the reason that her husband had never been regularly enlisted or mustered into the service of the United States. This action was undoubtedly correct. The claim under the general law was rejected on the ground that the soldier's fatal disease (paralysis) was not a result of the wounds received in battle and for which he was pensioned. The evidence of soldier's attending physician, however, is to the contrary. His sworn statement is as follows:

The soldier, Maj. Thomas J. Hutchinson, has been under my observation for years, and I was still his physician at his last illness, lasting from March 15, 1908, to the time of his death, May 16, 1908.

He was very emaciated and had been gradually failing for many years. In the last illness he suffered constant pain in the left parietal and frontal regions of the head, radiating to the left shoulder and down the left arm and forearm, with partial paralysis of these regions. Also paralysis of the erector spine muscles of the left side of the back and irritations of the great sciatic nerve of the left leg, making walking almost an impossibility.

There was also great congestion of the retinal regions of the left eye, accompanied by severe neuralgia of the left supra orbital region.

His digestion was very poor, with complete loss of appetite and constipation most marked. The liver and spleen were enlarged. Bronchitis was marked with occasional attacks of cardiac asthma. There was constant cystitis, with occasional retention of urine.

Albuminuria had been present for quite a while. The pulse was feeble and intermittent.

These symptoms continued in a greater or less degree throughout the months of March and April and until the 2d of May, when he grew worse and paralysis of the muscles of speech and respiration was almost complete, and he gradually sank and died May 16, 1908.

There were no complications that caused the fatal termination, but the paralyzing incident to the wound by a shell at the battle of Perryville causing caries of the bones of the frontal and parietal regions.

The holding of the medical authorities of the Pension Bureau is that soldier's death was a result of senile causes, and not of his wounds. It would seem, however, that the latter to some extent contributed to his demise. The medical examinations in his claim showed that he was a constant sufferer from the time of his return from the army.

The claimant is a war widow, having been married to the soldier November 30, 1854. She is now over 71 years of age, in poor health, and in very poor circumstances, being left without means for her support. The right of the soldier to pension having been recognized, your committee are of opinion that similar recognition should be accorded to the widow. They recommend for her a pension of \$12 per month, which is the rate she would have received had her claim been allowed at the bureau.

S. 583. Hugh Berryman, the claimant, was a private in Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier, and he has an honorable military record, having enlisted October 15, 1861, and being honorably discharged October 23, 1865, after four years of continuous service. He was wounded in battle at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863, and is now on the pension roll under the general law, for gunshot wound of back, disease of lungs, and nearly total deafness of right ear, at the rate of \$17 per month. Claims for increase filed November 25, 1904, and March 5, 1906, were rejected June 14, 1905, and July 23, 1906, respectively. His last claim for increase, filed October 8, 1907, was rejected March 21, 1908.

Claimant is now 66 years of age. When last examined, December 11, 1907, he was rated at \$12 for gunshot wound of back, \$17 for disease of lungs, and \$12 for total deafness of right ear and partial deafness of left ear. Medical evidence on file in the bureau shows that claimant is wholly unable to perform manual labor, and it further appears that he is poor and without means of support except his pension and is worthy and deserving of relief. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 589. Fidelana Whitehead, of North Yakima, Wash., the claimant, was a private in Company B, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 15, 1862, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 29, 1865. The records show that he was wounded in right leg in battle at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864, and was treated in hospital until date of discharge. He is also shown to have been treated from July 11, 1864, to August 11, 1864, for chronic rheumatism. He established a claim for pension under the general law for gunshot wound of right leg and was granted \$2 per month from discharge, which rate was increased at different times to \$14 per month, this latter being the pension he is now receiving. Claim for further increase filed November 16, 1908, was rejected January 14, 1909. He also filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month from October 9, 1890, for gunshot wound of right leg, loss of teeth, and disease of rectum, pension under this law terminating April 12, 1905, when he was allowed his present pension of \$14 per month under the general law.

Soldier is now upward of 66 years of age. There is good evidence on file to show that he is practically unable to perform manual labor. The board of surgeons before which he was last examined December 16, 1908, described his wound as follows:

Gunshot wound right leg: Scar of entrance 2 inches above and one-half inch posterior to external maleolus, passing through soft parts only and making exit 2 inches above and one-half inch posterior to internal maleolus. Scar of entrance not tender, adherent, or dragging. At point of exit there is a deep irritable, indolent ulcer, the size of a silver dollar, infiltrated and swollen for an inch surrounding ulcer. Edges undermined and bottom covered with grayish slough, very sensitive, and secretes large quantities of pus. Skin thickened, glazed and eczematous, surrounding entire leg to above the calf. No injury to bone; tendo achillis somewhat contracted. There is limitation of motion of ankle due to contraction of tendons.

Medical examinations also show that soldier has rheumatism, piles, loss of teeth, and other infirmities incident to old age. Neighbors testify that he is practically unable to perform manual labor, and a petition signed by many neighbors is filed with this committee in his behalf. He is shown to be a poor man, without property other than a small home valued at \$600. He was a good soldier and he is a good man in poor circumstances. He suffers much pain and inconvenience, caused by his crippled condition. He is worthy and deserving of relief, and your committee recommend in his case increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 590. David L. Smith, of Spokane, Wash., the claimant, was a corporal in Company G, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted June 25, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 13, 1865, having served three years. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He formerly drew \$10 per month under the act of June 27, 1890. He never applied for pension under the general law.

He is 65 years of age, broken down and crippled by the loss of both legs, which he sustained in an accident a few years ago. He has other disabilities, some of which he claims to be due to his military service, and is just able to hobble along with the aid of two canes. He is absolutely and utterly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. The facts as to his total disability and almost helpless condition are fully substantiated by an abundance of evidence filed with this committee. It is further shown that he is financially poor and without means and entirely dependent upon his pension for support. His long and honorable service and helplessness and poverty warrant increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 607. Frederick Fouce, the claimant, was a private in Company B, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted October 21, 1862, and served nearly three years, being honorably discharged July 20, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He now receives \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$6 per month for disease of stomach, which the evidence shows he contracted during his army service. His claim for increase under the general law, filed August 8, 1899, was rejected November 15, 1900.

Soldier is now 66 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for several years, but the evidence submitted to your committee shows that he is generally broken down and unable to perform manual labor. He is suffering from disease of stomach and bowels, rheumatism, disease of heart, chronic eczema, and other infirmities incident to old age, and physicians and neighbors testify that he is wholly unable to labor or to earn a support. It is also shown that he is poor and needy and without property or income except his pension. On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, which is the amount allowed in similar cases.

S. 629. Laura M. Hoard, of Redwing, Minn., is the widow of Joseph S. Hoard, late major and lieutenant-colonel, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Soldier was en-

rolled October 4, 1861, and mustered in as major in above organization January 4, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel July 21, 1862, and honorably resigned September 24, 1862. He never made claim for pension during his lifetime. He died April 7, 1882.

The widow was granted pension under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month. By act of April 19, 1908, her pension was increased to \$12 per month, which is the amount she is now receiving.

Mrs. Hoard is a war widow, having been married to soldier January 21, 1841. She is 90 years of age, in very feeble health and in very poor circumstances. The evidence shows that she is left without property of any kind and with no means of support other than her small pension. Her case merits sympathetic consideration, and your committee recommend for her an allowance of \$20 per month.

S. 630. Henry F. Sanford, of Hachita, N. Mex., the claimant in this case, served from September 4, 1863, to June 22, 1866, as a private in Company C, Hatch's battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry. He never filed a claim under the general law but established one under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month.

Soldier is upward of 64 years of age, generally broken down, and in needy circumstances. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for many years, but the evidence submitted to this committee shows that he is unable to work or earn a support.

He has rheumatism, disease of stomach and liver, chest trouble, and other infirmities of age, and neighbors testify that he is in feeble health and totally disabled for manual labor. It is also in evidence that soldier is in very poor circumstances. He owns no real estate and has but a small amount of personal property and has a wife and child dependent on him for support. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and an increase to \$24 is therefore recommended.

S. 664. William W. Barlow, of Windom, Wis., the claimant in this case, was a corporal in Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 12, 1862, to serve three years. He was taken prisoner at Brentwood, Tenn., March 25, 1863, and was for some time confined in Libby prison, at Richmond, Va. In 1864 he was with his regiment, which formed a part of General Sherman's army in the campaign through Georgia. He later took part in the march to the sea, and was finally and honorably mustered out June 12, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

Soldier is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$12 per month for left inguinal hernia, complete and with difficulty retained, and is unable to obtain an adequate allowance from the bureau. He is now about 70 years of age, completely broken down, and poor. The papers accompanying the bill show that by reason of his service disability, coupled with old age, he is unable to work or to earn a support for himself and family. He is without means and has an invalid wife and daughter dependent upon him for a living. In his distress and old age he appeals for relief, and your committee, recognizing the merit of his claim, recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, which is the amount allowed in similar cases.

S. 665. Mitchell S. Barney, the claimant, was a private and sergeant in Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 10, 1861, and served all during the war, being honorably discharged July 19, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$20 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law for lumbago and cephalalgia and vertigo (result of sunstroke) at the rate of \$17 per month. Claims for increase under the general law, filed October 26, 1905, and September 28, 1908, were rejected May 3, 1906, and October 27, 1908, respectively.

Claimant is upward of 77 years of age. There is good evidence on file to show that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor or to earn a support. He is afflicted with lumbago, sciatica, vertigo, heart disease, hydrocele, and other infirmities incident to old age, and his total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken October 9, 1908, and by the evidence submitted to your committee. It is also shown that he is a poor man and without property or income except his pension. He was a good soldier and served nearly four years, and on account of his advanced age, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 667. William D. Lovelace, of Cottonwood, Minn., the claimant, was a good soldier and has an honorable military record. He enlisted August 10, 1862, in Company H, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged August 19, 1865, having served three years. During service he bore the rank of private and corporal. He is now on the pension roll under the general law for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum and disease of eyes at \$17 per month. He is 70 years of age, and the evidence shows that he is unable to do anything and is very poor. In addition to pensioned disabilities he suffers from facial paralysis, left side, double inguinal hernia, disease of heart, rheumatism, arteriosclerosis and other infirmities of old age, and the report of his last medical examination, taken May 20, 1908, as well as the evidence submitted to your committee, shows that he is absolutely unable to perform manual labor.

His sight is greatly impaired, and he is a constant sufferer from chronic diarrhea contracted in the army, and the evidence seems conclusive that he is generally broken down and unfit for labor of any kind. It is further shown that he is poor and without means, and he has a wife in poor health who works at canvassing to aid in the support of the family. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 677. George D. Anderson, of Topeka, Kans., the claimant in this case, served from September 5, 1864, to June 13, 1865, as a private and artificer in Company A, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at \$12 per month for total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Soldier is over 72 years of age, practically blind, and wholly unable to labor for his support. He is also afflicted with rheumatism, disease of heart, disease of liver, loss of teeth, and other infirmities of old age, and his total disability is fully shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken October 19, 1904, and is established by the allowance in his claim of the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890. It is also shown by evidence on file in the bureau that soldier is without property or other resources, and has nothing for his support except his small pension. An increase of his pension to \$24 per month is recommended on the ground of his present condition. It is not due to his service, which was less than one year, and no higher rate is warranted.

S. 682. John W. McDaniel, of Rush Center, Kans., served in Company E, Fifth Regiment, and Company I, Sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, from December 28, 1863, to September 15, 1865, when he was honorable discharged. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He filed a claim under the general law May 16, 1889, on account of disease of lungs, result of measles, which claim, however, he seems unable to prove and has long since abandoned.

Soldier is over 62 years of age. He is shown to be suffering from catarrh, partial deafness, chronic bronchitis, injury of right hip, and a very severe heart disease, and the board of surgeons before whom he was last examined, March 25, 1903, reported that he was totally incapacitated for the performance of manual labor. The fact that he was allowed the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that he was totally disabled for manual labor, and medical evidence accompanying the bill is to the same effect. It further appears that he is financially poor and without means and practically dependent on his small pension for his support. There are many precedents for increasing pension in cases of this character, and an allowance of \$24 is recommended.

S. 744. John B. Holt, late of Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, served from October 9, 1861, to July 16, 1865, and was honorably discharged. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He is about 70 years of age, generally broken down, unable to earn a support, and in very needy circumstances. He is suffering from rheumatism, piles, chronic diarrhea, disease of heart, impaired sight, and other infirmities of old age and is wholly unable to perform manual labor and about half the time is confined to his home and bed, requiring some one to care for him.

His total disability for manual labor is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken January 23, 1907, and by the evidence of his attending physician filed with this committee; it is also established by the allowance in his claim of the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890. It is also in evidence that he is a poor man, his total possessions not exceeding \$100 in value, and that he is worthy and deserving of relief. In view of his advanced age, his long and faithful service, his total disability and extreme poverty,

your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is eminently just and proper.

S. 749. Ransom Manning, of Goffstown, N. H., the claimant in this case, was a private in Company H, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Veteran Cavalry. He enlisted August 19, 1864, and was discharged August 23, 1865, having served one year. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month.

Soldier is 66 years of age. He was last examined by bureau surgeons October 17, 1906, and the report of such examination showed that he was suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart, catarrh, disease of stomach, and senile debility, and was practically unable to perform manual labor. Dr. Henry L. Stickney testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that soldier is suffering from valvular disease of heart, rheumatism, catarrh, inguinal hernia, and disease of bladder; that it is with difficulty he can put on or take off his clothes; that the least exertion causes him faintness and shortness of breath; and that he is physically unable to do any manual labor. Neighbors testify that all the property soldier has is a small tract of land with buildings thereon, all valued at \$800; that there is no income from the property, as it is used as a home, and that he has no income except that derived from his pension of \$12 per month. It further appears that he has an invalid wife dependent on him for support. Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase to \$24 per month.

S. 801. John Dixon, the claimant, was a private in Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted January 3, 1862, and served faithfully for three years, being honorably mustered out January 10, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension under the general law at \$17 per month, having been raised at different times from \$2 per month on account of increase in disability for which originally pensioned (disease of eyes, result of measles) and nervous debility, result of sunstroke. Claims for further increase, filed June 2, 1905, and June 23, 1908, were rejected October 27, 1905, and September 14, 1908, respectively. His last claim for increase, filed March 12, 1909, was rejected without medical examination May 5, 1909.

It appears that claimant is 71 years old, totally disabled, and very poor. He is afflicted with disease of eyes, nervous debility, obesity, and senile tremor of hands and head, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor for his support. Neighbors and physicians testify to his total disability, and boards of surgeons have recommended for him \$30 per month, which is the general-law rate for total incapacity for manual labor. It is also shown that soldier has no means and depends on his pension for his living. It is believed that the facts in his case warrant increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 853. Oliver Hand, of Elizabeth, Colo., the claimant in this case, served in the Regular Army during the war for a period of three years. He enlisted March 24, 1862, and served in Company A, Second Battalion, and Company G, First Battalion, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, until March 24, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was

formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$6 per month. He applied under the general law March 2, 1888, alleging shell wound of back and resulting affection of lungs, but his application was rejected May 25, 1896, on the ground that a ratable disability from causes alleged was not shown to exist.

Soldier was born July 12, 1842, and hence is in his sixty-eighth year. The papers on file in the bureau show that he suffers from rheumatism and piles, and the evidence submitted to your committee shows that he suffered a severe injury of the right thigh about one year ago, and by reason thereof he is wholly unable to perform manual labor. He was at work in a sawmill when he was severely cut on a circular saw, and two physicians and several neighbors testify that since that time he has been unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. It is also in evidence that soldier is in destitute circumstances, with an aged wife dependent upon him for support.

In such cases, your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and an increase to \$24 per month is therefore recommended.

S. 857. Isabella S. Hull, the claimant, is the widow of James S. Hull, late private in Company H, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. Soldier enlisted August 14, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 9, 1865, having served nearly three years. He died March 26, 1906, of disease of heart, being at the time of his death a pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month.

The widow filed a claim under the general law May 4, 1906, which claim was rejected April 20, 1908, for the reason that the authorities at the Pension Bureau were not satisfied that soldier's fatal disease was chargeable to his military service. She has no pensionable status under the acts of June 27, 1890, and April 19, 1908, on account of her not having married the soldier until subsequent to the passage of the former act.

Soldier made claim March 15, 1883, under the general law, alleging that at Jackson, Miss., in July, 1863, he contracted fever and ague and rheumatism from exposure. The claim was first rejected in January, 1884, on the ground that a ratable disability from causes alleged was not shown to exist, but was later reopened, and again rejected in June, 1906, on the ground that service origin was not proved.

Your committee find in the papers on file good evidence tending to show that soldier's disability was due to his military service. His assistant regimental surgeon and a couple of comrades testified to incurrence of rheumatism and that soldier suffered therefrom during his service. The testimony as to continuance is to the effect that soldier complained of rheumatism and was all stiffened up, and it is the judgment of his attending physician that heart disease was produced by rheumatism. Without quoting the testimony in detail, it may be said that it tends strongly to indicate that soldier's fatal disease had its origin during his service in the army.

The widow was married to the soldier April 10, 1895. She is now about 60 years of age and is in need of the relief which a pension would give her. Your committee are of opinion that she should have the benefit of any doubt in her claim and be allowed a pension of \$12 per month.

S. 860. Hiram Buckingham, the claimant in this case, was a good soldier and has an honorable military record. He enlisted August 6, 1862, as a private in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was later promoted commissary-sergeant and regimental quartermaster-sergeant. He served faithfully until the close of the war, being honorably mustered out with his regiment June 24, 1865. He took part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, and Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, where he was taken prisoner by the enemy. He was confined at Libby and Andersonville for six months, being paroled October 16, 1864.

Soldier is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He has never filed a claim under the general law for the reason that he is unable to prove that his disabilities are the result of his military service. He is about 70 years of age, broken in body and mind, and is a complete mental and physical wreck. His total disability clearly appears from the report of his last medical examination, taken November 8, 1906, and from the evidence submitted to your committee.

Within recent years he has developed urinary difficulties requiring severe surgical operations, which greatly reduced him physically and was followed by epilepsy and mental disturbances, from which he has not recovered. Several physicians testify that he is not only totally disabled for manual labor, but requires some one to look after him almost constantly. It is further shown that he is a poor man and without property or means of support except his small pension.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his deplorable physical condition, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 861. William Ford, of Noroton Heights, Conn., the claimant, was a corporal in Company E, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He enlisted August 21, 1861, and was honorably discharged August 31, 1864, having served three years. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$20 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was wounded in left leg at Morris Island, S. C., in June, 1864, and also contracted bronchitis and left varicocele while in the military service, for which he was formerly pensioned at \$17 per month. His last claim for increase under the general law, filed October 29, 1904, was rejected April 11, 1905.

Soldier is 76 years of age, and, as the evidence shows, in feeble health and in needy circumstances. He is suffering from chronic diarrhea, chronic bronchitis, shell wound of left leg, right hydrocele, and other infirmities incident to old age, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. His total disability is shown by his last medical examination, taken January 4, 1905, and by the evidence of his physician and two neighbors, submitted to your committee. It is also shown that soldier owns no property and has no means of support aside from the pension he now receives from the Government.

In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of three years, his extreme poverty, and total disability for manual labor, largely due to causes of service origin, your committee are of opinion that an

increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 1045. William Smith, of Letart, W. Va., the claimant, was a private in Company K, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 1, 1863, to serve six months, and was honorably discharged and mustered out March 10, 1864. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$20 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly on the roll under the general law at \$17 per month for disease of chest, result of measles incurred during his service in the army. His last claim for increase under the general law, filed April 3, 1906, was rejected September 26, 1906.

Soldier is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He is suffering from rheumatism, bronchitis, disease of heart, partial deafness, enlarged prostate, and other infirmities of old age, and the report of his last medical examination, taken August 15, 1906, as well as the medical evidence submitted to this committee, shows that he is a feeble and broken old man, incapable of performing any kind of labor or of earning a support. It is also shown that he is needy and without income except his pension. An increase in his rate to \$24 per month is recommended on the ground of his present condition; it is largely due to old age and not to his service, which was less than one year, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 1046. Francis A. Martin, of R. F. D. No. 1, Letart, W. Va., the claimant in this case, served as a private, corporal, and sergeant in Company E, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. The official records show that he enlisted December 18, 1861, and that he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged July 21, 1865. He was wounded in right arm at Cloyds Mountain, West Virginia, May 9, 1864, and wounded in left arm in battle at Halltown, W. Va., August 26, 1864. He is now on the pension rolls under the general law for gunshot wounds of both arms at \$17 per month.

He is 67 years of age, totally disabled for manual labor, and in needy circumstances. The board of surgeons before whom he was last examined May 13, 1908, rated him at \$17 for gunshot wound of right arm, \$10 for gunshot wound of left arm, \$6 for left inguinal hernia, and \$4 for disease of heart. The examining surgeons reported that the disability from gunshot wounds of both arms disabled claimant for the performance of manual labor in a degree equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot and entitled him to \$24 per month. Another board of surgeons in September, 1906, reported him totally disabled by reason of wounds of both arms and entitled to \$30 per month.

Medical evidence submitted to your committee shows that claimant is suffering from wounds received in battle and also from hernia, rheumatism, and disease of heart, and that he is completely broken down and wholly incapacitated for the performance of manual labor or of doing anything toward earning a support. It is further shown that he is a poor man, without property or means, and dependent on his pension for his support.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his poverty, and total disability for manual labor, mainly due to wounds received in battle, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 1092. Charles J. Rhoades, of Pine Bluff, N. C., the claimant, enlisted August 29, 1862, as a private in Company K, Forty-fourth

Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and was honorably discharged June 18, 1863. He reenlisted July 13, 1864, and served as private and corporal in Company K, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry until October 27, 1864, when honorably discharged. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$8 per month.

Claimant is now 65 years of age. He is a victim of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, and is totally disabled for manual labor or for doing anything toward earning a support. A bureau surgeon by whom he was examined June 27, 1906, reported in direct terms that soldier was unable to perform manual labor, and evidence of a physician and two neighbors to the same effect is filed with this committee. It is further shown that soldier is poor and worthy and deserving of relief. He was a letter carrier at Boston, Mass., for a number of years but was compelled to resign his position because of his affliction and seek a milder climate in the South. He is now without means of support except his pension, and is not able to perform any manual labor to support himself. An increase of his pension to \$24 per month is recommended on the ground of his present condition; it is not due to his service and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 1093. Orlando Willsey, of Hot Springs, S. Dak., the claimant, was a private in Company H, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted February 2, 1864, and was honorably discharged July 14, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$12 per month for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum contracted during his service in the army. Claim for increase filed August 9, 1897, was rejected June 17, 1899, and disease of heart alleged as a result of pensioned disability was said by the medical referee of the Pension Bureau not to be shown as a result.

When soldier was last examined, April 20, 1898, he was rated at \$6 for chronic diarrhea, \$4 for disease of rectum, \$12 for disease of heart, and \$6 for general debility. Dr. R. D. Jennings testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that soldier is suffering from weak heart, chronic rheumatism, rupture of right testicle, chronic constipation, chronic diarrhea, atrophy of muscles, and general debility, and is unable to do manual labor to earn a living.

He is 65 years of age and without property of any kind and entirely dependent on his pension for support. He is worthy and deserving of relief, and your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month to aid in his support.

S. 1155. James M. Hallett, the claimant, was a private in Company H, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted May 1, 1861, and was honorably discharged June 19, 1864, having served over three years. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He never applied for pension under the general law.

Claimant is now 64 years of age. The evidence shows that he is nearly blind in one eye, with the sight of the other eye greatly affected; that he is also suffering from rheumatism and disease of

heart and rectum, and is totally disabled for manual labor of any kind. The board of surgeons before whom claimant was last examined, October 24, 1900, reported in direct terms that he could do no manual labor, and this is also shown by medical evidence filed with your committee. It is also proved that claimant is poor and without property and is wholly dependent on his pension for his support. In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of over three years, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 1187. Henry H. Frampton, the claimant, served as a corporal in Company I, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted April 3, 1862, and was honorably discharged May 15, 1865, after more than three years of continuous service. He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. Claimant is 67 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since December, 1890, but the evidence on file in his case shows that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor. He is suffering from left inguinal hernia, disease of heart, injury of right ankle, injury of left hand, partial deafness and other infirmities of age, and a physician and neighbors testify that he is physically incapacitated from earning a support by manual labor. It is further shown that he is in needy circumstances, his only property being a small home, and his only means of support being the pension he now receives.

On account of his advanced age, total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 1245. William L. Southgate, of Falmouth, Ky., the claimant, served from May 21, 1864, to November 23, 1866, as a private, corporal, and first sergeant in Companies A and G, One hundred and seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$6 per month for fracture of left forearm and disease of chest, incurred during his service in the army.

Soldier is now upward of 65 years of age. He is suffering from fracture of left forearm, disease of chest, rheumatism, piles, lumbago, and other infirmities of age, and it appears from the reports of his medical examinations and the testimony of physicians and neighbors filed with this committee that he is unable to perform manual labor or to earn a support. It further appears from good evidence that he is in destitute circumstances, being practically dependent on his small pension for his support. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 is therefore recommended.

S. 1247. Francis M. Thompson, of Crab Orchard, Ky., the claimant, served during the civil war as a private and corporal in Company D, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 24, 1861, and was honorably discharged November 17, 1864, after more than three years of continuous service. He filed and established a claim under the general law on account of left inguinal hernia (complete) and chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, and is now receiving \$17 per month. He applied for increase July 25, 1906, but his application was rejected June 27, 1908,

on the ground that his condition was due in part to other than pensioned causes.

The board of surgeons before whom soldier was last examined, May 6, 1908, described his condition as follows:

Inguinal hernia protruding through external ring, left side; measures 4½ inches by 1½ inches; is reducible, and a truss is worn. There is also inguinal hernia on right side, 1½ by 1 inch; no truss worn on right side. He is emaciated, weak, and palsied. Pulse irregular in volume, weak, and intermittent. Diarrhea alternately with constipation; one or the other condition pertains all the while. One internal pile tumor, medium size, is found. No organic heart trouble. Lungs and kidneys are normal. Poor digestion and poorly nourished. This claimant is so disabled from pensioned causes as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, and is entitled to \$30 a month.

Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that soldier is so afflicted with double hernia, chronic diarrhea, and paralysis agitans that he is totally unable to perform manual labor. Two neighbors testify to the same effect, and it is also shown that soldier is without income for his support except his pension. He is 66 years of age. In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of over three years, his poverty, and total disability for manual labor, largely due to causes of service origin, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 1258. Edward J. Schnell, the claimant, served during the civil war as a corporal and sergeant in Company D, One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 16, 1861, and was honorably discharged October 16, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of gunshot wound of right knee received in battle at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He never applied for pension under the general law, though undoubtedly entitled to one for gunshot wound received in battle.

Soldier is now in the seventy-first year of his age, and, as the evidence shows, unable to work and in destitute circumstances. He is suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart and stomach, gunshot wound of right knee, catarrh, and failing sight, and other infirmities of age, and his total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken August 17, 1904, and by medical evidence submitted to your committee. His total disability is also established by the allowance to him of the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890. He is poor and without property of any kind and has nothing for his support except his small pension.

Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 1271. Albert N. Raymond, the claimant, was a private in Company B, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted February 7, 1865, and was honorably discharged May 18, 1865. He is now on the pension roll, under the general law, for total deafness of left ear and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, at the rate of \$17 per month. Claim for increase filed April 20, 1908, was rejected July 14, 1908, and deafness of right ear alleged as a result was said by the medical referee of the Pension Bureau not to be shown a result.

Soldier is now upward of 74 years of age. When last examined by a board of bureau surgeons, May 20, 1908, he was recommended for a rating of \$6 for heart disease, \$8 for rheumatism, and \$22 for severe deafness of both ears. Dr. George B. Crews, of Denver, Colo., testified March 30, 1908, that he examined soldier and found him totally disabled for performing ordinary labor by reason of chronic rheumatism and valvular disease of heart; that he was also very deaf, being able to hear only when spoken to loudly with mouth almost in contact with ear. Two neighbors testified March 30, 1908, that soldier has no income but his pension, and that his wife has to help him to change his clothes, he is so badly crippled up with rheumatism.

An increase of soldier's pension to \$24 per month is recommended, his service having been a comparatively short one. If the disabilities incurred in the army should increase in severity he will still have the right to apply for a higher rating at the bureau.

S. 1272. David W. Aldrich, of Florence, Colo., the claimant, is shown by the War Department records to have enlisted June 12, 1861, as a private in Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to have been honorably discharged March 16, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of disease of lungs. He reenlisted September 8, 1864, as a private in Company H, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged July 5, 1865.

He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law for disease of lungs of service origin at \$8 per month. He is 67 years of age, totally blind in both eyes, nearly totally deaf, and so crippled with rheumatism as to be helpless. His grievous infirmities are fully proved by the report of his last medical examination, taken May 16, 1900, and by medical and other affidavits filed with this committee. It is also shown that he is destitute and without property or means of support except his small pension. Your committee are of opinion that his deplorable condition warrants increase of his pension to \$30 per month as proposed in the bill.

S. 1307. Alfred N. Webb, of Marionville, Mo., was a private in Company E, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted August 9, 1862, and served nearly three years, being honorably discharged and mustered out June 24, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. He filed a claim under the general law in February, 1887, alleging injury to left shoulder by his horse falling on him, causing loss of use of left arm. The claim was rejected October 9, 1895, on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence to prove incurrence of alleged injury in service and existence at date of discharge.

Claimant is now over 69 years of age. That he is totally disabled for manual labor clearly appears from the papers on file in his case. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since June, 1893, but as far back as that date he was reported as a physical wreck and unfit for any kind of labor. He has lost the use of his left arm and shoulder, which he attributes to injury in the service, and for several years past he has suffered from paralysis of left side, which greatly im-

pedes his walking. He has also disease of heart and lungs and disease of rectum, and a physician and several neighbors testify in affidavits filed with this committee that he is totally disabled and wholly unable to do anything toward earning a support for himself and wife. It is also shown by good evidence that he is in destitute circumstances, being entirely dependent on his small pension for support. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 1317. America V. Vincent, the claimant, applied for pension June 20, 1896, under the act of June 27, 1890, as the widow of Joseph G. Vincent, late a member of Company K, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, who died May 13, 1896, at Conway, Laclede County, Mo. Her application was denied February 13, 1904, the bureau declining to recognize her as the soldier's lawful widow.

The military records show that Joseph G. Vincent served from March 12, 1862, to March 31, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of chronic diarrhea and bronchitis. The files of the Pension Bureau show that he was granted pension under the general law for chronic diarrhea, piles, and bronchitis, and at time of his death was drawing \$12 per month.

Claimant alleges that she was married to soldier July 15, 1859, in Shelby County, Mo., by a justice of the peace. Record evidence shows that a marriage was celebrated between claimant and soldier in Shelby County, Mo., July 17, 1859, and it is proved that they lived together continuously as man and wife, ten children being born of the union, for a period of thirty-seven years, or until May 13, 1896, when the soldier died. Throughout all this period they were regarded and respected as husband and wife.

The claimant was never previously married, but it appears that soldier was first married at Bardolph, Ill., about 1849, to one Martha Pelly, a widow, from whom he subsequently separated. The soldier after his separation from his first wife brought suit for divorce from her in the circuit court of Knox County, Mo., and obtained a decree nisi of divorce from her in said court October 31, 1859, and was married to the claimant about three years later. It does not appear that the decree nisi was ever made absolute or final, and it is because of this that the bureau refuses to recognize the claimant as soldier's lawful widow and to grant her a pension.

It appears that claimant married soldier in good faith, relying upon his representation that he was divorced from his first wife, and learned nothing to the contrary during all the years she lived with him. It was only when she collected the proof for her pension claim that she learned that soldier's divorce from his first wife was not made absolute. It appears that the first wife always believed that soldier had been divorced from her, and she knew of his remarriage. She is undoubtedly dead, as when last heard from, in December, 1899, she was upwards of 83 years of age.

The claimant is now an old woman of 65 years of age. The evidence shows that she is very poor and without any means of support. She married the soldier innocently, lived with him for thirty-seven years, and was the mother of his children. Your committee are of

opinion that she should be recognized as his widow and granted a pension of \$12 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 1343. Charles G. Craig, of 214 South Fern avenue, Wichita, Kans., the claimant in this case, was a private in Company H, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted September 10, 1861, and was honorably discharged December 16, 1864, having served over three years and three months. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month. His claim under the general law, filed February 25, 1892, on account of catarrh, deafness, disease of eyes and respiratory organs, and chronic diarrhea and results, was rejected January 6, 1898, on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence showing the service origin of his disabilities.

Soldier is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for fifteen years, but there is good evidence on file to show that he is totally disabled for manual labor. He is wholly blind in one eye and the sight of the other eye is somewhat impaired, and he is also afflicted with catarrh, deafness, liver trouble, and other infirmities of old age; and a physician and two neighbors testify that he is in very feeble health, unable to work or earn a support. It is also shown that he is financially poor and without income, except his pension. Acting in his case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 1344. Benjamin F. Hays, the claimant, is a resident of Wichita, Kans. He was a good soldier and has an honorable military record. He enlisted in the Union Army November 15, 1861, as sergeant in Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was promoted second lieutenant December 26, 1863, and honorably resigned March 9, 1865, on account of physical disability from wound received in service. He was wounded in a skirmish with the enemy at Hickory Station, Ark., August 11, 1864, and is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$15 (total of rank) for gunshot wound of left thigh and resulting neuralgia. His last claim for increase, filed February 9, 1907, was rejected August 19, 1907.

In addition to the wound for which pensioned, soldier is afflicted with rheumatism, heart disease, varicose veins, and other infirmities incident to old age, and is now wholly unable to perform manual labor for the support of himself and family. His total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken July 3, 1907, and by the evidence of a physician and two neighbors, filed with this committee. Dr. John H. Fuller testified March 29, 1909, that soldier is afflicted with marked general debility, slight mental inertia, and varicose veins of left leg, possibly a result of gunshot wound of left thigh; that he is also suffering from chronic myocarditis and angina pectoris, and that he is totally incapacitated from performing any manual labor.

Soldier is upward of 68 years of age and shown to be in needy circumstances, two neighbors testifying that he has no income from any source except his pension. On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his poverty, and total disability for manual

labor, partly due to wound received in service, it is proper to give him increase of pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 1359. Eudora McLaffin is the widow of Edward McLaffin, late major First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

Edward McLaffin entered the Union Army July 6, 1861, as captain with Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, subsequently known as the First Regiment Indiana Heavy Artillery. He was advanced to the rank of major in April, 1864, and was honorably mustered out September 6, 1864. He was a good soldier and his military record is highly honorable. He was granted pension under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month, which he was receiving at the date of his death, April 9, 1907. He also filed a claim under the general law October 29, 1897, alleging in his declaration that he incurred piles, rheumatism and resulting disease of heart during his military service. He filed no evidence in support of his claim and abandoned it many years before his death. He died at the soldiers' home, Danville, Ill., aged 68 years, the cause of his death being given as chronic diarrhea. The widow was granted pension at the bureau at \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, which rate was increased to \$12 per month by the act of April 19, 1908. She never filed a claim under the general law for the reason that she could not prove that her husband's fatal disease was chargeable to his military service.

The widow was married to the deceased officer July 29, 1861, and was his wife during the period of his service at the front. She is now 72 years of age, in delicate health, and also in very poor circumstances. The evidence shows that she is left without property of any kind, either real or personal, and with no means of support other than her small pension of \$12 per month.

It is believed that the long-continued and honorable services of the soldier and the widow's destitute circumstances justify the allowance to her of the rate of \$25 per month, which is the amount to which she would have been entitled had her husband died of disabilities contracted in the service.

S. 1360. James H. Little, the claimant, was a private in Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The official records show that he enlisted July 24, 1862, and that he was honorably discharged June 11, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month. He was also pensioned under the general law at \$6 per month from June 12, 1890, for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, which the evidence shows he incurred during his service in the army. Claim for renewal and increase filed March 8, 1904, was rejected on the ground that he was not entitled to a rating under the general law for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum in excess of that he was then receiving under the act of June 27, 1890.

Soldier is now 66 years of age. When last examined by a board of bureau surgeons, February 7, 1906, he was rated at \$17 for disease of digestive system and rectum, and \$17 for asthma. He was also shown to be suffering from rheumatism, impaired sight, and other infirmities of age, and to be generally broken down and wholly unable

to perform manual labor. It appears from the papers on file that he is in needy circumstances and is worthy and deserving of relief. He was a good soldier and his record in every respect is highly honorable. He took part with his regiment in many of the most important battles of the war and was with General Sherman in his march to the sea. In his old age and distress he appeals for relief, and your committee are of opinion that he should have an increase of his pension to \$24 per month to aid in his support.

S. 1365. Alonzo Hill, the claimant in this case, was a private in Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted November 7, 1863, and served three years, and was honorably discharged January 29, 1866, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of—

Gunshot wound of left shoulder received in battle of Sabine Crossroads, La., April 8, 1864. Ball entered from above as he lay upon his face firing at the enemy and has never been extracted. Use of arm greatly impaired. Degree of disability three-fourths.

He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$14 per month for gunshot wound of left shoulder and his efforts to obtain increase at the bureau are without success. His last claim for increase, filed December 19, 1907, was rejected March 7, 1908, and rheumatism, disease of heart, and deafness of left ear, alleged as results of the pensioned wound, were said by the medical authorities of the Pension Bureau not to be shown results.

Soldier is now upward of 65 years of age. When last examined, February 5, 1908, by a board of bureau surgeons, he was rated at \$17 for gunshot wound of left shoulder, and he was also reported as suffering from weak heart; deafness of left ear, rated at \$6; and bronchitis, rated at \$8. In regard to pensioned wound the examining surgeons said:

We consider claimant's disabilities from gunshot wound of left shoulder and resulting ankylosis and lameness of shoulder and arm are equivalent to loss of hand or foot and entitle him to a rating of \$24 per month.

Evidence submitted to this committee is to the effect that claimant is totally unfit for any manual labor and that he is without income for his support except his pension of \$14 per month. Your committee are of opinion that soldier is not receiving all the pension to which he is entitled, and they recommend for him a rating of \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 1423. Henrietta E. Jordan, of Greencastle, Ind., is the widow of Henry Jordan, late lieutenant-colonel Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who was pensioned by special act at the rate of \$30 per month during the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, the report from the Senate Committee on Pensions being as follows:

The military history of Colonel Jordan, as it appears on the records of the War Department, shows that he was enrolled May 31, 1861, and mustered in June 12, 1861, as captain Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was promoted major same regiment May 21, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel November 22, 1862, and was honorably discharged and mustered out July 1, 1864.

Colonel Jordan is now receiving a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month, and can obtain no further relief at the bureau. He is over 70 years old, broken down with the weight of years and bodily infirmities, and is unable to longer toil for his support. He has no property and no income aside from his pension, and is in absolute need of help.

The following is his statement, which shows the facts in his case:

"Statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Jordan.

"Two years ago I sent a petition for a special pension, addressed to the Congress, to be presented by Senator Beveridge. As circumstances have in some respects changed since that time, I feel that it is due to the Committee on Pensions to make another statement of the facts in my case.

"I was enrolled as captain in the Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers May 31, 1861, and mustered into the service June 12, 1861. I was afterwards appointed major and later lieutenant-colonel. I commanded my regiment sometimes while I was senior captain, most of the time I was major, and all the time I was lieutenant-colonel, my colonel, John T. Wilder, who commanded the brigade, never having attained the full rank of brigadier-general.

"I saw extremely hard service, and, tired and worn out, I asked to be discharged at the end of my three years' term of service. I was honorably discharged at my own request July 1, 1864. My regiment was converted into mounted infantry early in the year 1863, and I commanded it for more than eighteen months with the aid of a single field officer, whereas a cavalry regiment had five field officers, thus placing me on double duty, to say the least of it.

"Early in the war, while at Cheat Mountain Pass, in West Virginia, I had typhoid fever, with a relapse. Soon afterwards I had an attack of yellow jaundice, and later chronic diarrhea, but I recovered from all these troubles, and the last two years of my service I had reasonably good health.

"For thirty-nine years after I was discharged I did not apply for a pension, because I was unwilling to swear that I had any disease contracted in the army. In April, 1904, I applied for and received a pension of \$10 per month, being 68 years old. In September last I reached the age of 70, and my pension was increased to \$12 per month. This is all the pension I shall ever get, unless it is granted by special bill.

"Besides being old, I am quite poor, and for the past year my health has been so bad that I could neither earn a living with my hands or my pen.

"I have a wife and one child under the age of 16 years.

"Respectfully submitted.

"HENRY JORDAN,

"Late Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers."

Colonel Jordan is in every way a loyal and exemplary citizen. His very distinguished and honorable services merit recognition by Congress, and your committee recommend an increase of pension to \$30 per month, it being their policy not to recommend increase beyond that rate to any soldier pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890.

The bill is therefore reported back favorably, with a recommendation that it pass.

Colonel Jordan died of heart disease May 24, 1906. The widow never applied for pension under the general law for the reason that she can not prove that her husband's death was due to his military service. She filed a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, established it, and was granted \$8 per month, which rate was increased by the act of April 19, 1908, to \$12 per month, this latter being the pension she is now receiving.

Mrs. Jordan was married to the deceased officer May 30, 1866. The evidence shows that she is over 63 years of age and that she is left without property or means of any kind, and is entirely dependent on her small pension for the support of herself and young daughter, now about 18 years of age. In view of the long-continued and distinguished services of the officer and the widow's extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$20 per month to aid in her support.

S. 1459. William F. Bockhouse, of Mauston, Wis., the claimant, was a private in Company H, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. He enlisted August 10, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 21, 1865, on surgeon's certificate of disability, on

account of gunshot wound of right hip received in battle before Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865. He is now pensioned under the general law at \$16 per month for gunshot wound of right hip and chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, the latter, as well as the wound, having been proved as of service origin. His claim for increase filed June 27, 1908, was rejected September 22, 1908.

When soldier was last examined, August 5, 1908, he was rated at \$12 for chronic diarrhea, \$8 for disease of rectum, and \$6 for gunshot wound of right hip. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is totally disabled for manual labor by reason of gunshot wound of right hip, chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, incurred in the army, and two neighbors also testify to the same effect. He is 61 years of age and in destitute circumstances, being dependent on his pension for the support of himself and family.

Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 1479. Elizabeth Streit, of Burtrum, Minn., is the widow of John Streit, late private, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Soldier enlisted August 25, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 16, 1865, having served nearly three years. He died December 28, 1907, of disease of heart and kidneys, being at the time of his death a pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month. His original allowance was under the general law at \$3 per month from discharge for gunshot wound of left thigh, which he received in battle at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Elizabeth Streit was married to the deceased soldier February 4, 1867. She filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was allowed \$8 per month, which rate was increased by the act of April 19, 1908, to \$12 per month. She is 62 years of age, broken in health, and in needy circumstances. The evidence shows she has no means of support aside from her pension of \$12 per month. Her property consists of a small home valued at \$800 and which is mortgaged for \$300.

Gertrude C. Streit, daughter of the soldier, is with her mother, Elizabeth Streit, and is imbecile and helpless, wholly under her care and maintenance. The evidence filed with the committee shows that she has been imbecile, helpless, and dependent since her birth. The child was born in June, 1868, and being over 16 years of age, has no title to pension under existing laws.

The military records show that John Streit was a gallant soldier and served faithfully for nearly three years. His widow is now aged and dependent and is burdened with the care of an imbecile child, and your committee are of opinion that the widow's pension should be increased to aid in the support of her afflicted child. An allowance of \$24 per month is recommended, with a proviso that in case of the death of the child the increase of pension shall cease, and with a further proviso that in case of the death of the widow pension to the child shall continue at \$12 per month.

S. 1517. William M. Campbell, the claimant, is a resident of Medford, Mass. He was a good soldier and has an honorable military record. He served three years, from October 29, 1861, to October 28, 1864, as private, corporal, and sergeant in Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G,

Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to which he was transferred by reason of wounds received in battle. He was captured by the enemy November 18, 1861, and confined at Libby prison, at Richmond, Va., for three months, being paroled February 20, 1862. He was wounded in right arm and also in head in the battle of Gettysburg July 3, 1863, for which he was under treatment in hospital for several months.

Claimant was originally pensioned under the general law for shell wounds of the right forearm and head at \$6 per month from discharge, which rate was increased to \$8 per month from August 7, 1878. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. On June 8, 1909, he applied for renewal and increase under the general law on account of his wounds, but his application was rejected July 10, 1909.

It appears that claimant is now 68 years of age and that he participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to and including the battle of Gettysburg. As a result of his wounds of head he is now suffering from partial deafness and he has also arteriosclerosis and other infirmities of age and is practically unable to perform any manual labor. His wound of arm has weakened that member and has always been a great hindrance to him in earning a support. It further appears that soldier is in very destitute circumstances, having no property except a few household articles and no income whatever except the pension he now receives from the Government.

In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of three years, his wounds received in battle, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he may properly be allowed a pension of \$24 per month to aid in his support.

S. 1600. Edward M. Savage, of Waitsfield, Vt., enlisted September 21, 1861, as a private in Company E, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged November 27, 1862, on surgeon's certificate on account of chronic diarrhea contracted in service and in line of duty. He reenlisted October 22, 1863, and served as a private and corporal in the Third Battery Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 15, 1865. He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$17 per month, and his efforts to obtain increase at the bureau have been without success. His last claim for increase, filed October 15, 1908, was rejected January 19, 1909. His pensioned disabilities are chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, indigestion, injury of left foot and left shoulder, rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, nasopharyngeal catarrh and resulting severe deafness of right ear and slight deafness of left ear, all resulting from his military service.

Soldier is now upward of 67 years of age and, as the evidence shows, unable to work and in needy circumstances. When last medically examined, November 4, 1908, a board of surgeons reported him as disabled for manual labor and rated his pensionable disabilities at \$30 per month. The evidence of soldier's family physician, on file in the bureau, also shows that he is unable to perform any manual labor. It further appears that he is practically destitute and worthy and deserving of relief. His only property is a little home worth perhaps \$300, and he is without other means of support.

Your committee adopt the conclusions of the bureau examining surgeons and recommend for claimant an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 1626. Hans Wickstrum, of 656 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, the claimant in this case, was a private and corporal in Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 16, 1861, and served all during the war, being honorably discharged July 7, 1865. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He never filed a claim under the general law.

He is 65 years of age, and it appears from the last report of medical examination, taken January 2, 1907, that he is suffering from rheumatism and disease of heart, injury of left shoulder, disease of stomach, and general debility, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor, the concluding part of the examining surgeons' report being as follows:

This claimant is so disabled from disease of the heart, stomach, shoulder, rheumatism, and senile changes as to be incapacitated in a degree equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot for the purposes of manual labor, and is entitled to \$24 a month.

Evidence accompanying the bill shows that claimant has within a few months past sustained severe injury to hip, compelling him to use crutch and cane and totally disabling him for any kind of work. It is further shown that he has no property or income except his small pension.

In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of nearly four years, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 1627. Luella A. Taylor, the claimant, is the former widow of Henry P. Taylor, a soldier of the civil war, late of Company G, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, who enlisted August 15, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 13, 1865, and who died November 22, 1881, of disease incurred in service and line of duty.

Claimant was granted pension under the general law from date of soldier's death at \$8 per month, which she continued to receive until October 29, 1883, when she remarried to one James F. Wilson. After her remarriage soldier's minor children were pensioned until they reached the age of 16 years.

Claimant was married to her soldier husband July 25, 1865, subsequent to his discharge from the army. She was divorced from her second husband, Wilson, August 29, 1904, by decree of the district court of Utah County, Utah, and now petitions for her former pension.

In view of the fact that the death of her soldier husband was unquestionably due to his service, and so recognized by the department, your committee believe they are justified in allowing her a pension of \$12 per month upon her renewed widowhood.

S. 1699. Henry Cooper, the claimant under this bill, enlisted August 25, 1862, in Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged October 1, 1865. He is now receiving a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He

was formerly pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, for left inguinal hernia (complete) and rheumatism. He has not been medically examined since July 8, 1891, when he was rated at \$12 for double inguinal hernia; \$4 for rheumatism; and \$4 for disease of heart.

Claimant was born in 1836 and is consequently 73 years of age. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that he is in poor health, suffering from chronic rheumatism, and is somewhat deformed and is unable to have but slight movement in a number of his joints; that he is very deaf and suffers from general senile decay; and is unable to do any work for a living. It is further shown that he is in poor circumstances financially; he owns a little property worth about \$400, but he has no other means and is worthy and deserving of relief.

Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 1725. Henry M. Trimble, the claimant, enlisted in the Union Army July 25, 1862, as a corporal in Company K, Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the rank of sergeant. He was promoted to second lieutenant February 19, 1862, and first lieutenant Company E, same regiment, November 12, 1864, and was honorably discharged and mustered out December 31, 1864. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Soldier is now upward of 67 years of age and, as the evidence shows, generally broken down and in very needy circumstances. He is suffering from disease of rectum, double inguinal hernia, enlarged prostate gland, and other infirmities of age and the report of his last medical examination, taken October 29, 1906, shows that he is totally disabled for manual labor. The fact that he was allowed the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor. It further appears that claimant is poor and in needy circumstances, having nothing for his support except his small pension. Your committee are of opinion that his advanced age, his honorable service of more than two years, his total disability and extreme poverty, warrant increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 1806. George F. Blue, the claimant, is shown by the War Department records to have enlisted July 14, 1863, as a private in Company C, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and to have been honorably discharged March 9, 1864. He reenlisted March 10, 1864, as a private in Company H, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 10, 1865. He never filed a claim under the general law, but established one under the act of June 27, 1890, and now receives \$12 per month granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Claimant is upward of 63 years of age. Since the war he sustained severe injuries in a railroad wreck, which totally disabled him for manual labor. He is also severely afflicted with asthma, rheumatism, and stomach trouble, and is at present absolutely unable to do anything whatever toward earning a support and is much of the time confined to his house. The board of surgeons before whom he was

last examined, February 14, 1906, reported in direct terms that claimant was wholly unable to do manual labor, and medical evidence to the same effect is on file in his case. The fact that he was allowed the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that soldier is totally disabled for manual labor. It is further shown that he is poor and needy and without means for his support. In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of two years, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 1832. Alfred Rector, the claimant, was a private in Company C, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry. He enlisted August 20, 1864, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged August 8, 1865. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$10 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

He is over 64 years of age and, as the evidence shows, unable to labor and in needy circumstances. He is suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart, right inguinal hernia, and general debility, and his total disability for manual labor is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken March 18, 1908, and by medical evidence submitted to your committee.

Dr. Frank Roberts testified November 27, 1908, that claimant is afflicted to such a degree as to totally disable him for manual labor. It is also in evidence that claimant is in needy circumstances. What little property he has is worth only a few hundred dollars, and he is deserving of relief. On account of his advanced age, total disability, and poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 1833. John D. Capps, of Marshall, N. C., the claimant, served in the navy on the U. S. S. *Ohio*, *Potomac*, and *Lackawanna* from June 10, 1864, to August 23, 1865, when honorably discharged. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never filed a claim under the general law, but formerly drew \$10 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

Claimant is now nearly 70 years of age. There is good evidence on file to show that he is unable to labor for his support and is in very needy circumstances. He is afflicted with rheumatism, disease of heart, bronchitis, and general debility, and his total disability for manual labor is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken April 18, 1906, and by medical evidence submitted to your committee. It further appears that he is poor, without real estate and but a few hundred dollars' worth of personal property, and is worthy and deserving of relief. On account of his advanced age, his total disability, and extreme poverty your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month as proposed in the bill.

S. 1834. William Hess, the claimant in this case, served under the name of William Smith as a private, corporal, and sergeant in Company B, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted October 14, 1864, and was discharged February 2, 1866. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He had formerly received pension under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month.

Claimant is admittedly nearly 70 years of age. He claims to be about 76 years old, but he is unable to prove this and can not therefore obtain a higher rating at the bureau. His last medical examination, June 21, 1905, showed that he was a weak, feeble, and poorly nourished old man, suffering from rheumatism, general debility, and other infirmities of old age, and was practically incapacitated for any manual labor. Medical and other evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is completely broken down by old age and its attendant debility, and is physically unable to perform manual labor or to earn a support. It is also shown that he is a very poor man, with practically no means of support except his pension. On account of his advanced age, his total disability, and extreme poverty your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month to aid in his support.

S. 1835. James J. Ballinger, the claimant, was a private in Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry. He enlisted September 25, 1863, and was honorably discharged August 16, 1865. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His claim under the general law on account of injury to right hip was rejected April 25, 1885, on the ground that the evidence on file failed to show incurrence in service and existence at discharge.

Claimant is now 68 years of age. The evidence shows that he is badly crippled by injury to right hip and leg, and that he is also suffering from disease of bowels, general debility, and other infirmities of age, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor. The board of surgeons before whom claimant was last examined, November 7, 1906, reported in direct terms that he was not able to do manual labor, and this is also shown by medical and other affidavits submitted to your committee. It is further shown that claimant is poor and needy; he has no real estate and owns but a few hundred dollars' worth of personal property, and is practically dependent on his pension for support. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and an increase to \$24 is therefore recommended.

S. 1881. John Welch, the claimant, was a private in Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 25, 1862, and was honorably discharged July 21, 1863. After the war he enlisted in the Regular Army and served a term of five years, from October 15, 1867, to October 16, 1872, as a private and noncommissioned officer in Troop C, Fifth Regiment U. S. Cavalry.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$8 per month.

Soldier is about 69 years of age. The evidence on file in his case, including the reports of bureau surgeons, shows that he is in feeble health and generally broken down and wholly unable to perform manual labor. He has loss of teeth and consequent indigestion, impaired sight, and other infirmities of age, and is a worn-out old man, unable to do anything toward earning a support. A bureau surgeon by whom he was examined July 12, 1905, reported in direct

terms that claimant was practically unable to perform manual labor, and this is substantiated by other testimony on file in his case. It further appears that soldier is destitute and without property or means of support except his small pension. In his old age and distress he appeals for relief, and your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 1883. Thomas S. Gilbert, the claimant in this case, entered the Union Army May 22, 1861, shortly after the breaking out of the war, as first lieutenant with Company B, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He was promoted captain Company A, same regiment, in November, 1861, and honorably resigned his commission November 1, 1862. He reentered the service October 14, 1864, as captain with the Third Independent Battery, Connecticut Volunteer Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged and mustered out June 23, 1864. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$20 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$15 per month for malarial poisoning, which the evidence shows he incurred during the peninsula campaign in the spring of 1862. His claim for increase under the general law, filed January 21, 1904, was rejected October 6, 1904.

Claimant is now upward of 85 years of age and, as the evidence shows, a broken-down and feeble old man, utterly incapable of earning a support. Testimony accompanying the bill shows that he is afflicted with chronic malarial poisoning, chronic rheumatism, impaired sight, and other infirmities of old age, and is absolutely incapable of performing manual labor. It is also in evidence that he is in needy circumstances, being entirely dependent upon his pension for support. His only possession consists of about \$600, reserved for funeral expenses of himself and wife. He has no other property and is worthy and deserving of relief. Papers in his case show that he was a good soldier and rendered honorable service. In his old age and distress he appeals for relief, and your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 1924. Jonas Fulmer, the claimant, was a private in Company A, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted May 2, 1864, and was honorably discharged October 17, 1864. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$20 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Claimant was born June 25, 1825, and hence is in his eighty-fifth year. The evidence on file shows that he is paralyzed and helpless and requires some one to take care of him. He is utterly broken down and unable to do anything in his own behalf. It is also shown that he is destitute of property or other means and is entirely dependent on his pension for support. An increase of his pension to \$24 per month is recommended on the ground of his present condition. It is not due to his service, which was comparatively short, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 1947. Richard Butler, the claimant in this case, is a resident of Laramie, Wyo. He was a good soldier and he has an honorable mili-

tary record. He enlisted in the Union Army August 21, 1862, as a corporal in Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was shortly afterwards promoted sergeant, and in June, 1863, was commissioned first lieutenant Company A, Second Arkansas Infantry, A. D., subsequently designated as the Fifty-fourth United States Colored Troops. He was promoted captain Company E, same regiment, May 30, 1864, and was honorably mustered out September 22, 1866, after over four years of continuous service.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Captain Butler is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, completely broken down and destitute. That he is utterly unable to perform manual labor or to earn a support clearly appears from the papers on file in his case. In September, 1908, he had a slight attack of aphasia, which soon passed away, returning, however, in October, 1908, but much more severe, and since that time there has been no improvement in his condition.

His trouble is an apoplexy in the motor speech tract, and he is unable to communicate with those around him. His physical condition is such that he is unable to do any work or to earn his living, and he is without means of any kind, and he is thus left entirely dependent on others for his care and maintenance. The facts in his case are fully substantiated by the evidence of highly reputable physicians and neighbors. In view of his advanced age, the length and distinguished character of his service (being promoted from corporal to the rank of captain), his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is eminently just and proper.

S. 2042. George W. Tilghman, of Smyrna, Del., the claimant, was a private in Company G, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 26, 1861, and was mustered out September 30, 1864, having served three years. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$12 per month.

He is now upward of 73 years of age, helpless from rheumatism, and utterly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. The evidence shows that he is unable to move except in a wheel chair, and that he requires the aid and attention of another person to dress and undress himself and in the other ordinary necessities of life. It is further shown that he is poor and owns no property and has nothing for his support except his small pension.

In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of three years, his helplessness and poverty, your committee are of opinion that he may very properly be allowed increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2152. Jacob R. Riblett, of Rapid City, Mich., the claimant, enlisted in the Union Army August 9, 1862, as a private in Company B, One hundred and eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was later promoted regimental hospital steward, and was honorably

discharged August 5, 1865, after three years of continuous service. In July, 1868, he entered West Point as a military cadet and was graduated June 14, 1872. He was commissioned as second lieutenant, Fifth United States Infantry, and honorably resigned from the service May 1, 1873.

Claimant is now pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month, which is the highest rate he can obtain from the bureau. He is greatly crippled by the loss of right foot, sustained in railroad accident in 1891. He is also badly ruptured and suffers from Bright's disease of kidneys, heart trouble, and other infirmities of age, and is generally broken down and no longer able to do manual labor for his support. The facts as to his total disability are shown by good evidence filed with this committee. He is now 65 years of age, in poor circumstances, and without means of support. He was a good soldier and he is a good citizen, worthy and deserving of relief, and your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2192. Joshua F. Spurlin, the claimant, was a private in Company D, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 16, 1862, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 10, 1865. He is now on the rolls at \$30 per month, and the peculiarity of his case is that he is pensioned under the general law for several disabilities of service origin, but the allowance made him does not include compensation for all of them. His pensioned disabilities are nasal catarrh and resulting nearly total deafness of both ears, general debility and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart. The general debility and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart are shown by the evidence on file and conceded by the bureau to exist in a degree totally incapacitating claimant for the performance of manual labor, and entitling him to \$30 per month, the amount he is now receiving. The catarrh and resulting nearly total deafness of both ears, also of service origin, are ratable under the regulations of the bureau at \$27 per month, almost as much as he is now receiving, and to which his other disabilities entitle him. The reason for this is that the law does not permit the compounding of rates above \$30 per month, and the amount due him for catarrh and resulting nearly total deafness of both ears is merged, so to speak, in the higher rate allowed him for his other disabilities. As a matter of fact, therefore, claimant is receiving no pension for a very grave disability incurred in service and line of duty.

It is not shown that claimant is helpless, or partly so, within the meaning of the pension laws, but it is proved by the reports of his medical examinations that he is totally disabled for any kind of labor, and requires assistance in putting on and removing his clothing. He is now 69 years of age, and he was a good soldier and is a good citizen. It is believed that his condition is such that an increase of his pension to \$40 per month is fully warranted, as his disabilities are all of service origin.

S. 2279. Basil McClain, of Blackwell, Okla., served in the Union Army under the name of Henry Burgess as a private and corporal in Company A, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted August 11, 1863, and was honorably discharged November 29, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to

earn a support by manual labor. His claim under the general law filed July 21, 1889, on account of deafness, rheumatism, and neuralgia was properly rejected May 11, 1894, on the ground that the evidence on file failed to show service origin of his disabilities.

Claimant is now about 70 years of age. He is infirm, decrepit, and generally broken and wholly unable to do anything toward earning a support. He is afflicted with rheumatism, heart disease, paralysis agitans, impaired sight and hearing, and the board of surgeons before whom he was last examined, July 20, 1904, reported in direct terms that he was totally disabled for the performance of manual labor. Medical evidence filed with the committee also shows that claimant is at present totally disabled and unable to work for his support, and it is further shown that he is indigent and dependent and without property or income except his pension. Your committee are of opinion that the facts in his case warrant increase of pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2293. William S. Edgerton, 2d, of 195 East Pearl street, Torrington, Conn., was a musician in Company C, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 6, 1861, and was honorably discharged September 12, 1864, having served three years. He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and now receives \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He is over 63 years of age, utterly unable to do anything toward earning a support, and in destitute circumstances. He is totally blind in right eye, with impaired sight of left eye, and he is suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart and stomach, and a profound type of anæmia, which totally incapacitates him for manual labor.

His total disability clearly appears from the report of his last medical examination, taken September 2, 1908, and from the evidence submitted to your committee. Dr. Ralph S. Goodwin testifies that soldier will not be able to do anything in the way of supporting himself, and will require a constant attendant for the rest of his life. It is stated by neighbors that if it were not for the care soldier receives from his wife it would be necessary for him to be placed in a hospital or to have a constant attendant. It is also shown that soldier is poor and without property or means of support except his small pension. He was a good soldier and is now destitute and well-nigh helpless, and your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2294. Stephen W. Glenney, of 87 Wooster street, New Haven, Conn., the claimant in this case, was a private in Company G, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 7, 1861, and served three years, being honorably discharged September 12, 1864. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He applied under the general law, September 30, 1890, on account of chronic diarrhea and chills and fever, but his application was rejected May 21, 1898, for the reason that he could not connect his disabilities with his military service.

Soldier is 68 years of age, nearly blind, and is also afflicted with disease of heart, chronic eczema, and other infirmities, so that he is

utterly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. His total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken January 27, 1902, and by the evidence submitted to your committee. Dr. William Pitt Baldwin testified, April 30, 1909, that soldier is suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart, chronic rheumatism, and has a cataract in his left eye, his right eye having been operated on for one some years ago; that at present he suffers more or less from dyspnoea upon exertion and has had one very severe attack of pulmonary oedema, from which he with difficulty rallied; and that his condition is such that he can not do any manual labor.

It is also in evidence that soldier has no means and is without income except his pension of \$12 per month. In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of three years, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2316. Laura Troxel, of Loda, Ill., the claimant, is the widow of Absalom Troxel, late private in Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Soldier enlisted August 11, 1862, to serve three years, but was honorably discharged October 8, 1862, after fifty-nine days' service, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of—

Phthisis pulmonalis in its incipient stage, together with ictus solis. Disability existed previous to enlistment.

After special examination, which showed that soldier was sound and in good health at enlistment and that he incurred sunstroke at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1862, he was granted pension under the general law at \$4 per month, which was subsequently increased from time to time to \$17 per month, pensioned disabilities being vertigo, headache, and resulting affection of the nervous system, result of sunstroke. He died July 7, 1895, the cause of his death being given as disease of heart.

The widow's claim under the act of June 27, 1890, was rejected for the reason that the soldier did not serve ninety days. This action was correct. Her claim under the general law was rejected for the reason that the medical authorities of the Pension Bureau were not satisfied that soldier's fatal disease was a result of the disabilities for which he was pensioned.

The evidence shows that soldier's health was poor at discharge, and that he did not recover, but continued in poor health until he died. During the last few years of his life he was a helpless invalid, got around on crutches, his nervous system being entirely wrecked. It is positively stated by the soldier's attending physician that his death was due to his army disabilities, and the special examiner who investigated the case gives it as his opinion that it was one of merit, and recommended its allowance.

The widow, who is now 72 years of age, was married to the deceased soldier August 17, 1856, and was his wife during the period of his service. Testimony accompanying the bill shows that she is left without property or means of support of any kind and is largely dependent upon an invalid son, who is himself a very poor man. It is believed that the widow should have the benefit of any doubt in her case, and your committee recommend a pension of \$12 per

month, which is the amount she would have received had her claim been allowed at the bureau.

S. 2323. Abram N. Randolph, of Sawtelle, Cal., the claimant, was a private in Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted June 4, 1861, and was honorably discharged July 9, 1864, having served three years. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He is 66 years of age, generally broken down and unable to work, and in destitute circumstances. His last medical examination, taken April 5, 1905, showed that he was suffering from rheumatism, heart disease, kidney disease, and partial loss of sight from optic nerve atrophy, and was totally disabled for manual labor, the concluding paragraph of the examining surgeon's report being as follows:

This claimant is so disabled from heart disease, nephritis, loss of sight, and rheumatism as to be unable for the performing of any manual labor, and is entitled to \$30 per month.

Dr. N. H. Hamilton testifies that soldier is suffering from severe lumbago, chronic ulcer at base of tongue, probably tubercular, of four years' standing; also partial loss of sight, being unable to read but very little, and contraction of some of the tendons of both hands and feet, and that on account of his numerous disabilities he is totally incapacitated for all manual labor.

It is also in evidence that soldier has no property or other resources and no income except his small pension, and the examining surgeons gave it as their opinion that he will become wholly blind. In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of three years, his unfortunate physical condition and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month may properly be provided in his case.

S. 2338. Ellwood Craig, the claimant, was a corporal in Company A, Fourth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 15, 1862, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 9, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Soldier was born March 31, 1836, and hence is in his seventy-fourth year. It appears from his last medical examination, taken March 11, 1903, that he was suffering from double varicocele, lumbago, rheumatism, and other infirmities of old age, and was practically unable to perform manual labor.

Testimony filed with this committee shows that soldier is now paralyzed and helpless. He was stricken in August, 1908, and has since been confined to his bed, requiring the constant care and attendance of another person. His unfortunate condition is shown by the certificate of his attending physician and by the statements of a very reputable neighbor.

It is further shown that soldier is poor and without means of support except his small pension. He was a good soldier and he is a good citizen. He is now helpless and destitute, and your committee

are of opinion that increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is eminently just and proper.

S. 2353. William Crotzar, of Driscoll, N. Dak., the claimant in this case, was a private in Company F, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted March 7, 1864, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged May 11, 1865. He never filed a claim under the general law, but established one under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. He is over 61 years of age, unable to earn a support by his own manual labor, and in very poor circumstances. He sustained accidental injury of left hand since the war, causing deformity and loss of some of the fingers. The examining surgeons report the hand as useless for manual labor, and he is also afflicted with rheumatism and piles, and is no longer able to earn a support. It is also shown that he is financially poor and in need of relief. His only property is a small one-story, two-room building, which he uses as a home and which is encumbered by mortgage, and his only income is the small pension he now receives. Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2358. Henry Silker, of Williston, N. Dak., the claimant in this case, is an aged and broken-down veteran of the civil war. He enlisted August 15, 1862, as a corporal in Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and he served continuously until May 31, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law for rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, and disease of stomach (dyspepsia), incurred during his service in the army. Claims for increase under the general law, filed March 22, 1906, and October 17, 1906, were rejected May 23, 1906, and January 31, 1907.

Soldier was born June 6, 1836, and hence is in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He has rheumatism and stomach trouble and is in very feeble health, and he is also almost blind, so that he can not see to do any work. He has lost the sight of one eye and the sight of the other eye is greatly impaired, and he is so debilitated from old age and its attendant infirmities that he is unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. The facts are substantiated by the reports of his medical examinations and by papers submitted to the committee. It further appears that he has no property or means and nothing for his support except his small pension. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 2359. Albino R. Stone, of Lisbon, N. Dak., the claimant in this case, was a private in Company E, Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 26, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 7, 1865, having served nearly three years. He was a prisoner of war from April 20, 1864, to March 1, 1865, being confined at Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C., for nearly ten months. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pen-

sioned under the general law for rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, of service origin, at \$8 per month. Claim for increase under the general law, filed January 30, 1906, was rejected February 20, 1907, and claim for chronic gastritis and enlargement of spleen as result of prison hardships and exposure was rejected on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence of service origin and continuance since discharge.

Soldier is now about 66 years of age. He is a sufferer from rheumatism, heart trouble, disease of stomach and spleen, and is totally disabled for earning a support by manual labor. His last medical examination, taken January 2, 1907, shows his total disability for manual labor, as also does the evidence of a physician and two neighbors filed with this committee. It further appears that soldier is in needy circumstances. His wife owns a small home valued at \$750, and their only support is his pension and the small sums he occasionally earns by serving legal papers. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief, and increase to \$30 is therefore recommended.

S. 2361. John W. Miller, the claimant, is a resident of Cogswell, N. Dak., and has an honorable military record. He enlisted August 13, 1862, as a private in Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 8, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was originally pensioned under the general law at \$4 per month from date of discharge for chronic diarrhea and disease of kidneys, which the evidence shows he incurred during his army service. He was taken prisoner September 20, 1863, and confined as a prisoner of war at Richmond, Danville, Andersonville, and other southern prisons for seventeen months, being paroled February 24, 1865.

Soldier is now 68 years of age, completely broken down, and utterly unable to perform manual labor. The board of surgeons before whom he was last examined, June 6, 1906, reported him as totally disabled by reason of rheumatism, double inguinal hernia, partial loss of sight, disease of heart, and senile debility. Dr. W. W. Bradley testifies that soldier is afflicted with double inguinal hernia, chronic diarrhea, rheumatism, almost complete loss of voice, due to paralysis and heart trouble, and that in consequence of his disabilities he is wholly unable to perform manual labor. It is further shown that soldier owns no property and has no means of support except his small pension. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 2363. George W. Newbury, the claimant, enlisted April 18, 1861, at the first call for troops as a private in Company B, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to serve three months, and was honorably mustered out July 31, 1861. He reenlisted October 7, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and was discharged December 3, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of disease of heart. He again enlisted August 25, 1864, in Company C, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsyl-

vania Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged May 31, 1865.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month. He applied under the general law June 12, 1908, on account of gunshot wounds of head, typhoid fever and resulting paralysis, but his application was rejected November 13, 1908, for the reason that he could not prove that his disabilities were chargeable to his military service.

Soldier is now over 73 years of age. The evidence shows that he was stricken with paralysis a short while ago, which has left him practically helpless. A physician testifies that soldier has almost complete paralysis of left side, particularly of arm and leg, and is almost unable to move without assistance. He is also suffering from weak heart and general debility and other infirmities of old age, and neighbors testify that he has no means of support except his pension and is totally disabled and unable to help himself.

In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of over two years, his helplessness, and poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 2457. John F. Clough, of Manchester, N. H., the claimant, was a private in Company I, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 14, 1862; was wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; and was honorably discharged October 17, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of gunshot wound of right knee received in battle.

He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$17 per month for gunshot wound of right knee and malarial poisoning. Varicose veins, alleged as a result of pensioned disabilities, were said by the medical referee not to be shown a result.

Soldier is now about 68 years of age. When last examined, April 21, 1909, he was recommended for a rating of \$17 for gunshot wound of right knee, \$12 for malaria, \$8 for varicose veins of legs and abdomen, \$6 for disease of heart, and \$10 for age.

Soldier's physician testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that the condition of his knee has been gradually growing worse, so that he is now hardly able to bear his weight on it for days at a time; that the varicose veins below the knees have increased in size and are giving him a great deal of pain; that he is frequently laid up with malarial fever; and that varicose veins on his abdomen make it necessary to wear a bandage constantly.

It appears that soldier is in straitened circumstances, and is worthy and deserving of relief. He has a little property, but his only income is his pension of \$17 per month. Your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2496. Sophia W. Sanborn, of No. 8 Warren street, Concord, N. H., is the widow of Fred G. Sanborn, late captain Company F, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Sanborn enlisted May 17, 1861, as sergeant in the above organization, to serve three years. He was promoted second lieutenant March 7, 1862, and first lieutenant October 19, 1862. He was

advanced to the grade of captain March 1, 1863, and was honorably mustered out July 27, 1864. In March, 1864, he was detailed as brigadier inspector and assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps. He was with his regiment in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac. Shortly before the close of the war he enlisted, March 23, 1865, as hospital steward, United States Army, and was on duty in the Surgeon-General's office in this city for three years, being honorably discharged March 23, 1868.

Soldier was granted pension under the general law at \$10 per month from discharge, and \$20 per month from October 7, 1885, for rheumatism and resulting disease of heart incurred while holding the rank of captain in the volunteer service. He died of disease of heart July 29, 1888, and the widow is now receiving a pension under the general law of \$20 per month, which is the highest rate she can obtain from the bureau. She was married to the deceased officer November 21, 1880, and is now about 70 years of age. Evidence accompanying the bill shows that she is left without property, except a few household goods, and with no means of support except her pension. It is believed that the distinguished services of the soldier, he being promoted from sergeant to the rank of captain, and the widow's extremely necessitous circumstances warrant increase of her pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2543. John H. Sargent, of Middlebury, Vt., late private, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, served from September 10, 1862, to July 30, 1863, and was honorably discharged. He is an aged and broken-down veteran of the civil war and in destitute circumstances. He was originally granted pension under the general law for neuralgia, of service origin, at \$4 per month from date of discharge, which rate was finally increased to \$8 per month in March, 1888. He was subsequently pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, and now receives \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907.

The evidence shows that soldier is 73 years of age and broken down by neuralgia, rheumatism, disease of heart, and other infirmities of age, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor or earn a support. The board of surgeons before whom he was last examined, June 6, 1906, reported in part as follows:

This man is so disabled from rheumatism, disease of heart, and neuralgia as to be wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor.

Medical evidence accompanying the bill shows that soldier is suffering from rheumatism and chronic heart disease and a severe form of senile vertigo, dependent upon the heart disease, which makes it extremely dangerous for him to take even ordinary exercise, and is totally incapacitated for the performing of any manual labor. It is further shown that he has no property or income except his pension.

An increase of soldier's pension to \$24 per month is recommended on the ground of his present condition; it is not wholly due to his service, which was less than one year, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 2556. Mary A. Jordan is the widow of William H. Jordan, late colonel Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry.

The military history of Colonel Jordan shows that he was a cadet at the Military Academy from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1860, when graduated and appointed second lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry. He was promoted through the various grades to the rank of colonel, Nineteenth Infantry, to which he was commissioned November 1, 1891. He served for a period during the civil war in the volunteer forces as major with the Eighth Regiment California Volunteers. He was severely wounded in battle at Gaines Mill, Va., June 27, 1862, and he was a very faithful and efficient officer, and served subsequent to the civil war in many of the campaigns against hostile Indians in the West. He was retired March 23, 1892, at his own request, having served over thirty years, and died at Portland, Oreg., of apoplexy April 13, 1909. He was in failing health for many years before his death, resulting from exposure and hardships incident to his long and active service.

The widow applied for pension under the general law, but her application was rejected for the reason that she was unable to prove that Colonel Jordan's fatal disease was chargeable to causes arising during his active service.

She is now 65 years of age, in very feeble health, and in poor circumstances, and was left without means for the support of herself and invalid daughter. She was married to the deceased officer November 7, 1865.

Mrs. Jordan has pensionable status under the act of April 19, 1908, and can obtain from the bureau a pension of \$12 per month, but such allowance is wholly inadequate under the circumstances in her case. The long-continued service of her husband and her own necessitous circumstances entitle her to favorable consideration at the hands of Congress. Your committee are of opinion that she should have a pension of \$30 per month, which is the rate she would have received had she been able to prove that her husband died of disabilities contracted during his active service.

S. 2565. George M. Lanpher, the claimant, was a private in Company D, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He served from September 16, 1861, to June 11, 1862, when discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of hæmoptysis (hemorrhage from lungs). He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$30 per month, having been raised at different times from \$2 per month on account of increase in disability for which originally pensioned—rheumatism—and resulting disease of heart, and disease of throat. Claims for further increase filed November 12, 1902, and May 15, 1908, were rejected August 26, 1903, and September 24, 1908, respectively. His last claim for increase, filed April 8, 1909, was rejected May 21, 1909.

Soldier is about 70 years of age, totally disabled, and poor. At his last examination, May 6, 1909, the examining surgeon said:

I should think his cardiac and joint troubles might be due to rheumatism. Not disabled to the extent of requiring a constant attendant, but periodically, perhaps, in his attacks of dyspnoea.

At his examination August 27, 1908, the examining surgeon said:

Total disability. Needs the attention of some one half the time by reason of his weak heart and lameness.

Another examining surgeon, as far back as January, 1902, reported in part as follows:

This claimant is unable to do anything in way of labor. His heart is so rapid that he can not rise from sitting to an erect posture without a considerable increase in pulse rate. He is so short of breath upon walking across the floor that he is in distress. He claims that he has lately had so great trouble with his breathing and excessive heart action that he has been at the point of death several times, and I believe that is consistent with this disease. He has to have assistance part of the time in dressing, and I believe he needs the constant care of another person.

There is other medical evidence on file in the bureau to the effect that claimant requires the care of another person. His heart is most seriously impaired, the pulse rate running as high as 150 per minute, and the slightest exertion causes him distress and practically complete prostration. He has also chronic bronchitis and has been much of the time in recent periods confined to his home, and it is the judgment of his physician that he needs an attendant.

Soldier is poor and needy and without means. It is believed that his condition is such that an increase of his pension to \$50 per month, as proposed in the bill, is fully warranted, his disabilities being of service origin.

S. 2597. Annie E. Belden, the claimant, is the widow of Henry D. Belden, late first lieutenant and adjutant, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry.

Henry D. Belden enlisted in the Union Army May 2, 1861, as a private in Company H, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, to serve three months and was honorably mustered out August 15, 1861. He reenlisted June 2, 1862, as first sergeant in Company F, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry to serve three years. He was promoted hospital steward August 10, 1862, and sergeant-major March 13, 1863, and was commissioned first lieutenant, and adjutant December 1, 1864. He honorably resigned April 25, 1865.

Soldier was wounded in both hands and left arm in battle at Chapin's Farm, Va., September 29, 1864, and was originally granted a pension under the general law at \$4 per month from discharge, which rate was increased to \$6 March 2, 1895. On January 7, 1896, he accepted pension under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month, which he drew until his death. He died of cerebral embolism May 21, 1903.

The widow applied for pension under the general law November 30, 1906, but her application was rejected January 26, 1907, on the ground that soldier's fatal disease was not chargeable to his military service. The Pension Bureau was correct. The widow has no pensionable status under the acts of June 27, 1890, and April 19, 1908, for the reason that she did not marry the soldier until subsequent to the passage of the former act. The date of her marriage was September 1, 1892. She is 50 years of age, and the evidence shows that she is practically without means and is in dependent circumstances. Inasmuch as her marriage to soldier occurred within a reasonably short time after June 27, 1890, your committee recommend a pension to the widow at \$12 per month.

S. 2601. Charles H. Windsor, of Georgetown, Del., the claimant, was a private in Company F, First Battalion Delaware Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted February 10, 1864, and was honorably dis-

charged June 30, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$10 per month for disease of rectum, contracted during his service in the army. Claim for increase was rejected by the bureau October 26, 1906, and claim for injury to head and right ear and deafness was rejected on the ground that a ratable disability from those causes was not shown to exist. Claim for disease of lungs was rejected for the reason that claimant was unable to prove service origin.

Soldier is about 61 years of age. When last examined by a board of bureau surgeons, September 19, 1906, he was rated at \$10 for disease of rectum, \$10 for disease of heart, \$6 for disease of digestive organs, and \$10 for general debility. Dr. James H. Chipman testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that he has personal knowledge of the fact that soldier is unable to do any manual labor, owing to his physical condition from lung and heart disease, in addition to a very bad fistula. Several neighbors testify that soldier is unable to do any manual labor or earn a support and that he has no property or means of support except his small pension. Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S 2621. Don Carlos Sinclair, of Brewer, Me., the claimant, was a private in Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 12, 1863, and was honorably discharged September 11, 1865, having served over two years. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$10 per month for chronic diarrhea and rheumatism, which the evidence shows he incurred during his service in the army. His last claim for increase under the general law filed March 23, 1905, was rejected September 23, 1905.

Soldier was born June 28, 1840, and hence is in his seventieth year. Since discharge from the army he has sustained accidental gunshot wound of right forearm and hand, practically destroying the use of the hand. The disability is not due to the service, for which reason he can obtain no additional allowance from the bureau. When last medically examined, June 21, 1905, he was rated at \$8 for chronic diarrhea, \$2 for rheumatism, \$4 for disease of heart, \$2 for injury of shoulder, and \$17 for gunshot wound of right forearm and hand. Dr. Calvin P. Thomas testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that soldier is suffering very much from rheumatism and a badly deranged heart; that he has a crippled right hand from a gunshot wound and, on the whole, is totally disabled. It also appears that he is financially very poor and is worthy and deserving of relief. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2622. Winfield S. Robinson, the claimant in this case, is a resident of Hartford, Me. He was a good soldier and has an honorable military record of over four years' service during the civil war. He entered the army June 24, 1861, as a private in Company E, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. At the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was captured by the enemy and sent to Libby prison at Richmond, Va. He remained a prisoner of war for nearly one year, being paroled June 2, 1862. He rejoined

his regiment in the field and was shortly thereafter promoted corporal and later regimental sergeant-major. He reenlisted as a veteran volunteer February 12, 1864, and in the fall of that year was transferred to the First Regiment Maine Veteran Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant Company I, same regiment, May 23, 1865, and was honorably discharged and mustered out at the close of the war July 5, 1865.

On June 30, 1880, soldier filed a claim for pension under the general law, alleging chronic diarrhea and disease of heart. His claim was admitted in October, 1886, after special examination, the ratings allowed him being \$2 from date of discharge and \$4 from April 18, 1883. In April, 1887, a reissue was made in his claim, allowing him the rate of \$4 per month for his disabilities from the date of his discharge from the army. On May 23, 1888, his rate was increased to \$12 per month, which is the pension he is now receiving. His application for further increase, filed August 27, 1908, was rejected March 24, 1909, and scrotal hernia, alleged as a result of his pensioned disabilities, was said by the medical referee of the Pension Bureau not to be shown a result.

Soldier is now about 69 years old and, as the evidence shows, broken down by disease and the infirmities of advanced age, and is no longer able to work for his support. When last examined by a board of bureau surgeons, February 3, 1909, he was recommended for a rating of \$10 for right inguinal hernia; \$6 for disease of heart; \$10 for chronic diarrhea, and \$6 for rheumatism. The testimony of a physician in the bureau shows that soldier is at present totally disabled for the performance of manual labor, and four physicians testify to the same effect in affidavits submitted to this committee. It further appears that soldier is in needy circumstances. His savings of former years have been entirely consumed in serious and costly sickness in his family; he has an aged wife dependent upon him, and he is practically without means of support except his small pension.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his necessitous circumstances and total disability for manual labor, largely due to causes of service origin, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 2627. George F. Keeling, of general delivery, New London, Conn., the claimant, was a private in Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier and has an honorable military record. He enlisted October 22, 1861, and served four years and three months, being honorably discharged January 20, 1866. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$8 per month. His original allowance was under the general law at \$2 per month from January 29, 1889, for malarial poisoning incurred during his service in the army.

Soldier is upward of 66 years of age. There is good evidence on file in his case to show that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. Since the war he sustained severe injury to left leg and foot, which has greatly crippled him, and more recently he suffered an attack of apoplexy with some resultant paralysis. He is also afflicted with rheumatism,

heart disease, and general debility, and the evidence on file in the bureau and with this committee shows that he is totally incapacitated for any kind of manual labor. It is further shown that he is financially poor and without property or means and is worthy and deserving of relief. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 2650. Benjamin C. Flanders, the claimant in this case, is a resident of Warner, N. H. He was a private and corporal in Company L, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and served from October 4, 1864, to June 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was originally pensioned under the general law for chronic diarrhea, of service origin, at \$4 per month from February 23, 1889, which rate was increased to \$6 per month from April 30, 1890. Subsequently he accepted pension under the act of June 27, 1890, and now receives \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Soldier is now about 67 years of age. It is shown by good evidence that he is in a very bad physical condition, unable to labor, and in needy circumstances. When last medically examined, August 28, 1895, he was shown to be suffering from chronic diarrhea, nasopharyngeal catarrh, rheumatism, disease of heart, and general debility, and the examining surgeons reported in direct terms that he was totally disabled for manual labor.

It appears that soldier is now suffering from tumor of liver, and his physician testifies that he is totally disabled and will never be able to do any more work. It further appears that he is in poor circumstances financially, having but little means, and is worthy and deserving of relief. It is proper to give this soldier a reasonable increase of his pension, his present disease being most probably a result of his army disability. Your committee recommend an allowance of \$24 per month.

S. 2653. Alice I. Simpson, of Prescott, Ariz., is the widow of James F. Simpson, late captain Company K, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and Third Regiment United States Cavalry.

Capt. James F. Simpson entered the volunteer service during the civil war August 20, 1862, as second lieutenant Company C, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry; was promoted first lieutenant January 24, 1863, and captain October 20, 1863. He served in the field with the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va., where he was taken prisoner, confined in Libby prison, paroled, and exchanged. He rejoined his regiment and took part in the Richmond campaign, and was wounded in battle at Reams Station, Va., August 25, 1864. He honorably resigned from the service November 14, 1864. On February 16, 1865, he was appointed captain Company K, Second United States Veteran Infantry, and served with his command until March 26, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out.

After the war Captain Simpson entered the regular army August 17, 1867, by appointment as second lieutenant in the Fortieth Infantry. He was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry in April, 1869, and to the Third Cavalry in March, 1871. He served in the

South after the war, and was later with his regiment on the plains in the West, where he took part in several expeditions against hostile Indians, notably in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions under Gen. George B. Crook. He was promoted first lieutenant December 14, 1877, and captain November 26, 1884, and was placed on the retired list November 25, 1887, for disability incident to his long and active service.

Captain Simpson died near Prescott, Ariz., June 29, 1899, the cause of his death being given as "cirrhosis of the liver, aggravated by old wounds received in service." His widow filed a claim under the general law and also a claim under the act of June 27, 1890. The latter claim was allowed and she was granted \$8 per month, which was later increased to \$12 per month under the act of April 19, 1908. The claim under the general law was rejected January 27, 1900, on the ground that the officer's death was not shown to be due to causes originating during his active military service.

Mrs. Simpson was married to the deceased officer August 9, 1883, and is now 55 years of age. The testimony filed with this committee shows that she is a physical wreck from partial blindness and progressive locomotor ataxia, her condition being such that she requires some one to look after her and care for her. It is also shown that she is destitute of means of any kind and is entirely dependent upon her small pension for her support. She is in every respect helpless and dependent, and, as the widow of an officer who rendered long and honorable service in the army, appeals to the Government for relief. Your committee, impressed with the merit of her claim, recommend that she be granted a pension of \$20 per month, that being the rate she would receive could she prove that her husband's death resulted from his active military service.

S. 2664. Thomas H. Revis, of Walnut, N. C., the claimant, was a private in Company H, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry. He enlisted January 1, 1865, and was honorably discharged August 8, 1865. He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. He filed a claim under the general law April 5, 1890, on account of epilepsy, but his claim was rejected December 10, 1908, for the reason that he was unable to furnish satisfactory evidence showing service origin and continuance of his disability.

Soldier is now 67 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since May 10, 1893, when he was rated at \$4 for disease of heart and \$12 for epilepsy. Medical evidence filed with this committee is to the effect that soldier is suffering from epilepsy, having frequent attacks and becoming unconscious for a number of hours; also enlargement of stomach and liver, and general and senile debility, and that he is so disabled as to be unable to do manual labor, and requires the attention of another person. It is further shown that soldier is in very poor circumstances, having no means of support except his pension. It is believed his unfortunate condition and extreme poverty warrant increase of his pension to \$24 a month.

S. 2665. Edward Sams, the claimant, was a private in Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry. He enlisted October 1, 1863, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged August 16, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of

February 6, 1907. He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$10 per month.

Claimant is now upward of 65 years of age. There is evidence on file to show that he is needy and destitute and unable to earn a support. He is afflicted with rheumatism, heart disease, chronic bronchitis, injury of left hand, and general debility, and the board of surgeons before whom he was last examined, October 7, 1903, reported in direct terms that he was totally incapacitated for manual labor. Medical evidence filed with this committee is to the same effect, and two neighbors testify that soldier has no property of any kind and no means of support except his small pension. On account of his total disability and extreme poverty, in connection with his honorable service of nearly two years, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 2731. James H. Hubbard, the claimant in this case, is an aged and helpless veteran of the Mexican war and of the civil war. He enlisted in the army November 22, 1843, as a private in Battery I, Third Regiment United States Artillery, and was honorably discharged, with rank of first sergeant, February 14, 1848. He served in the Mexican war and was severely wounded in right shoulder in battle at Cherubusco August 20, 1847. He entered the army during the civil war September 30, 1861, and served as captain with Company B, Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, until February 7, 1862, when he honorably resigned. He again enlisted December 16, 1862, and was mustered into service as a private recruit for the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged January 13, 1864, because of physical disability from wound received in the Mexican war.

Captain Hubbard now receives a pension of \$20 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. Prior to the passage of this act he received a disability pension of \$12 per month for gunshot wound received in battle. He is now 86 years of age, helpless, and destitute. The evidence shows that he is afflicted with paralysis and is unable to do anything in the way of earning a support or even of caring for himself. He is entirely helpless and requires the aid of an assistant. He is also poor and has no property and no means except the pension he receives from the Government. There are many precedents for increasing pension in a case of this character, and your committee recommend an allowance of \$30 per month.

S. 2732. James P. Albee, of Prairie du Chien, Wis., the claimant, was a private in Company G, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 4, 1861, and was honorably discharged September 4, 1864, having served three years and two months. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

He is about 72 years of age, unable to work for his support, and in very needy circumstances. He is shown to be afflicted with disease of stomach, heart, and rectum, and other infirmities incident to old age, and to be wholly unable to perform manual labor. His total disability is shown by reports of bureau surgeons and by the testimony submitted to your committee. The fact that he was allowed

the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that he is totally disabled for earning a support by manual labor. It further appears that soldier is financially poor and needy. He has no real estate and owns but little personal property and he is practically dependent on his pension for support. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, which is the amount allowed in similar cases.

S. 2786. Charles H. Miller, of 7 Crescent street, Pittsfield, Mass., the claimant, was a private in Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 15, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 21, 1865, having served nearly three years. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month. His original allowance was under the general law for lumbago of service origin at \$4 per month from discharge, which rate was finally increased to \$6 per month from July 3, 1889.

Soldier was born April 6, 1844, and hence is in his sixty-sixth year. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since September 4, 1901, when he was rated at \$10 for rheumatism and results, \$4 for hepatitis, dyspepsia, and hemorrhoids, and \$2 for general debility. Dr. Brace W. Paddock testifies, in affidavit filed with this committee, that soldier is suffering from chronic rheumatism, myocarditis, marked arteriosclerosis, and chronic nephritis; that there is considerable weakness in the left arm and leg, following a shock in January, 1909, and that his present enfeebled condition incapacitates him for labor.

It is also in evidence that soldier is in destitute circumstances and deserving of relief. He has a wife dependent on him, and also a daughter who has been helpless since birth, and he has no property and no means of support excepting his pension and a small allowance received as state aid. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 2791. Gardner B. Clark, the claimant in this case, was a good soldier and he has a highly honorable military record. He enlisted in the Union Army August 21, 1861, as a private in Company C, First Regiment United States Sharpshooters, to serve three years. He was shortly afterwards appointed first sergeant of his company, and in February, 1863, was commissioned to the rank of second lieutenant. He was promoted first lieutenant May 3, 1863, and captain March 21, 1864, and was honorably mustered out August 20, 1864. He served faithfully and honorably and was wounded in battle at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, and again at the Wilderness May 6, 1864. He reentered the army February 10, 1865, and served as first lieutenant and adjutant Sixth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, First Army Corps, until July 27, 1866, when he was finally and honorably discharged.

Soldier is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$14.25 per month for gunshot wounds of left arm and left thigh received in battle. He is now about 74 years of age, unable to work, and in poor circumstances.

His last medical examination, December 9, 1903, showed that he was suffering from wounds received in battle, also from double rupture, and other infirmities usual to old age, and was totally disabled, and medical and other evidence filed with this committee shows that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor. It is also shown that he possesses no property and has no means of support except his pension. In view of his advanced age, the length and distinguished character of his services, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2793. Charles H. Eding, the claimant, is shown by the War Department records to have enlisted September 11, 1861, as a private in Company D, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to have been honorably discharged February 7, 1865. He reenlisted February 15, 1865, as a private in Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged May 15, 1865. The records also show that he was captured by the enemy September 6, 1863, and confined at Richmond and Andersonville for over fourteen months, being paroled November 19, 1864. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His claim under the general law on account of wound of right wrist and right leg, piles, rheumatism and resulting disease of heart and kidneys, was rejected February 13, 1908, on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence to prove service origin of his disabilities.

Soldier is about 68 years of age. His last medical examination, taken December 17, 1902, shows that he suffers from rheumatism, disease of heart and rectum, nasopharyngeal catarrh, and injury to left hip, and the examining surgeons reported in direct terms that he was totally disabled for earning a support by manual labor. Dr. Howard A. Grube testifies, in affidavit filed with this committee, that soldier is suffering from rheumatism of all the joints of lower extremities, also disease of heart; that he has had a stroke of paralysis, which has rendered his left leg partially paralyzed; that he has also disease of bladder and kidneys, and is totally and permanently incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor. It further appears that soldier is destitute and without property or other resources, and is dependent on his small pension for the support of himself and wife. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2804. Mattie Shepherd, of Pierceville, Ind., is the blind and helpless daughter of Ira Shepherd, late private, Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Soldier enlisted February 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865. He obtained pension under the general law at \$24 per month, and died January 21, 1901, of disease incurred in service and line of duty. After his death his widow, Louisa Shepherd, was granted pension of \$12 per month, which she drew until her death, February 9, 1906. There is no one now drawing pension on account of soldier's service and death.

Mattie Shepherd was born November 10, 1873, and is consequently 36 years of age. It is shown by evidence on file in the

bureau and with this committee that she was born blind, and has been helpless from infancy. It is further shown that she is without means of any kind and is dependent on others for care and support. She has no pensionable status under existing laws, as she was over 16 years of age at date of her soldier father's death. Had she been under 16 when her father died, she would now be receiving a pension. As she has been helpless from infancy and is now in poverty, she should have a pension, and your committee recommend an allowance of \$12 per month.

S. 2818. Constantine C. Glenn, of Ustick, Idaho, the claimant, is shown by the War Department records to have enlisted December 25, 1861, as a musician in Company F, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to have been honorably discharged June 30, 1862. He reenlisted July 4, 1863, in the Twenty-fourth Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery; was promoted November 22, 1864, to second lieutenant Company A, Thirteenth Regiment U. S. Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and honorably mustered out September 26, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He formerly drew \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890. His original allowance was under the general law for rheumatism of service origin at \$3.75 from February 5, 1890, which rate was increased to \$6 from March 2, 1895.

Soldier is now upward of 67 years of age. The report of his last medical examination, taken August 15, 1906, showed that he was suffering from rheumatism, heart disease, enlarged prostate, and general debility and was practically unable to perform manual labor. Two physicians testify in affidavits filed with this committee that soldier is suffering from arteriosclerosis, heart trouble, rheumatism, chronic gastritis, alternate constipation and diarrhea; that he is very feeble and is totally disabled for manual labor. Two neighbors testify that soldier has no property or means of support except his small pension. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and increase to \$24 is recommended.

S. 2822. William Reynolds, of box 484, Boise, Idaho, the claimant in this case, was a private in Company A, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He enlisted July 21, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 5, 1865, having served nearly three years. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month.

Soldier is upward of 73 years of age, invalid and helpless, and destitute. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for many years, but his grievous condition clearly appears from the evidence filed with your committee. He is shown to be afflicted with disease of rectum, varicose veins, disease of lungs and stomach, deafness, enlarged prostate, partial paralysis, and other infirmities of old age, and physicians and neighbors testify that he is totally disabled for work and in such feeble condition that he requires some one to care for him. It is also shown that he is in destitute circumstances, being entirely dependent upon his small pension for support. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase

of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 2826. Benjamin F. Boots, the claimant, is shown by the records of the War Department to have enlisted April 21, 1861, as a private in Company H, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to have been honorably discharged July 24, 1861. He reenlisted September 20, 1864, as a private in Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably mustered out June 23, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly on the rolls at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890. He never filed a claim under the general law.

Soldier is now upward of 72 years of age. When last examined, August 26, 1891, he was rated at \$8 for disease of heart, \$12 for disease of lungs, and \$15 for slight deafness of both ears. Medical testimony filed with this committee shows that claimant is suffering from lung disease, chronic asthma and chronic kidney disease, and is wholly disabled for the performance of manual labor. It also appears that soldier is in needy circumstances financially. What little property he has is heavily encumbered and he is unable to work for his support. Acting in his case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 2843. Edward Baker, of 157 Gilsum street, Keene, N. H., the claimant, was a private in Company B, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He enlisted November 23, 1863, and was honorably discharged August 25, 1865. He was wounded in right shoulder in battle at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, and was originally granted a pension under the general law at \$2 per month from discharge, which rate was increased to \$4 per month from March 27, 1889. He is now on the rolls under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month for total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

The evidence shows that soldier is permanently crippled by loss of right hand and injury of left arm, sustained by accident since the war. He is also suffering from gunshot wound of right shoulder, received in battle during service, and also from total deafness in left ear and partial deafness in right ear, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. His total disability clearly appears from the reports of his medical examination on file in the bureau and from medical evidence submitted to your committee.

He is 64 years of age and in very destitute circumstances, having been aided more or less by charity. He is worthy and deserving of relief, and your committee are of opinion that his pension should be increased to \$24 per month as proposed in the bill.

S. 2872. Stephen F. Balliet, the claimant in this case, was a good soldier and has an honorable military record. He enlisted December 27, 1863, as a private in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was shortly thereafter appointed corporal and sergeant. He was promoted to second lieutenant Company K, One hundred and twenty-third United States Colored Volunteer Infantry January 27, 1865, and served faithfully until the close of the war, being honorably mustered out October 16, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the pro-

visions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month. He never applied for pension under the general law.

Soldier is now 70 years of age. The evidence accompanying the bill shows that he is generally broken down in mind and body and is wholly incapable of doing anything toward earning a support. The following is the sworn statement of his attending physician:

STATE OF IOWA, *Polk County*, ss:

I, Lewis Schooler, age 61 years, residence Des Moines, Iowa, depose and say that I have been engaged in the practice of medicine for more than thirty years, and that I have been the family physician of the said Balliet for twenty-five years, and have treated him at different times for different diseases; that I know his present physical and mental condition to be bad. He is prematurely aged, his mind is enfeebled, and his physical strength is greatly impaired. He suffers from nervous difficulties, affecting the peripheral extremities of the nerves of the hands and arms; his vitality is greatly impaired; his circulation is poor, due to a fatty condition of the heart; his mental capacity is impaired by what seems to be a general paresis. By reason of the above-named difficulties he is absolutely incapacitated for either mental or physical labor to the extent of actually requiring the watchfulness and assistance of another person.

The above-mentioned difficulties are, in my opinion, permanent and progressive.

LEWIS SCHOOLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said Lewis Schooler this 5th day of May, A. D. 1909.

[SEAL.]

FRED F. KEITHLEY,

Notary Public in and for Polk County.

(My commission expires July 4, 1909.)

Testimony of other highly reputable witnesses shows that soldier's mental and physical condition is very bad and that he is unable to engage in any occupation whereby he might maintain himself. It is further stated that he is without property or means of support and is worthy and deserving of relief. In his poverty and distress he appeals for relief, and your committee, in consideration of the fact that he was a good soldier and rendered long and honorable service, recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2873. James W. Tucker, of Le Mars, Iowa, the claimant, served during the civil war as a private in Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The official records show that he enlisted February 29, 1864, and that he was honorably discharged July 4, 1865. The record and other evidence on file in his case show that he received accidental wound of the left hand in May, 1864, and he is now on the pension rolls under the general law at the rate of \$17 per month for gunshot wound of left hand, with loss of second finger and its metacarpal bone and resulting ankylosis of the ring and index fingers and thumb, with atrophy of the hand. His claim for increase, filed at the bureau March 20, 1907, was rejected March 5, 1908, on the ground that his rate was adequate for the pensioned disability.

Soldier's last medical examination was made November 13, 1907, and the report thereof describes his disability as follows:

The left hand is deformed, the middle finger with its metacarpal bone is missing; at entrance of missile, about the center of palmar surface, is a groove with cicatricial tissue, atrophied; on dorsal surface is depression, plainly showing the missing metacarpal bone; remaining index, ring, and little fingers ankylosed; neither able to straighten them or touch the palm; thumb partly

anchylosed; hand is of use in dressing, but totally disabled from using any tools; not good for any practical uses. Left hand measures in circumference about one-half inch less than right. Left arm is weaker than the right; measures about 1 inch less in circumference. Soldier states that left arm, as well as shoulder blade, kneejoint, and left leg, is subject to attacks of rheumatism, thus totally disabling his left arm for uses during the attacks.

Soldier is 69 years of age, and the papers submitted to the committee show that he is without means of any kind and wholly unable to earn a support for himself and family.

Dr. A. H. Mosher testified March 29, 1909, that soldier has diabetes and palpitation of heart from disturbed digestion and weakness, and that he is not able to do manual labor. Two neighbors testify that soldier is totally disabled and unable to maintain himself, and that he is dependent on his pension for his support. On account of his advanced age, his extreme poverty, his total disability for manual labor, largely due to cause of service origin, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2918. John J. Fritzer, the claimant, was a private in Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted December 14, 1861, and was honorably discharged December 14, 1864, having served three years. He is now on the pension roll at \$15 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$12 per month for burns of face and hands and resulting affection of eyes incurred at Vicksburg in July, 1863. Claim for increase under the general law filed June 29, 1905, was rejected February 4, 1909, and claim for additional disability, rheumatism, was rejected same date on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence of service origin. The action of the Pension Bureau was correct and was affirmed on appeal by the Secretary of the Interior.

Soldier is about 72 years of age, unable to earn a support, and in needy circumstances. He is suffering from the results of burns of face and hands, with loss of power and motion in both hands. He is also afflicted with rheumatism, impaired sight, and other infirmities, and it appears from his last medical examination, taken May 15, 1907, as well as other evidence on file in his case, that he is practically unable to perform manual labor or to do anything toward earning a support. It further appears that he is worthy and deserving of relief. He is a laborer by occupation and is unable to support himself by reason of his several disabilities, coupled with the infirmities incident to old age, and is in poor circumstances. In view of his advanced age, his honorable service of three years, his total disability and great poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2938. Morris B. McKeever, the claimant, was a corporal in Company A, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier and has an honorable military record, having enlisted August 27, 1861, and being honorably discharged July 24, 1865, after nearly four years of continuous service. He is now on the pension roll at \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was wounded in left forearm in battle at Weldon Railroad, Virginia, August 19, 1864, and was originally granted pension under the general law at \$4 per month

from September 8, 1885, which rate was increased to \$6 per month from February 26, 1890.

Soldier is now about 71 years of age, helpless, and destitute. His last medical examination, taken January 13, 1906, showed that he was suffering from gunshot wound of left arm, disease of stomach, rheumatism, and disease of heart and lungs, and the examining surgeons reported in direct terms that claimant was a feeble and broken-down old man, utterly unable to perform any kind of labor or to do anything toward earning a support. Evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is practically helpless, confined to his house and bed, and requires the care of another person. It is also shown that he is destitute and entirely dependent on his small pension for support.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$40 per month, as proposed in the bill, is just and proper.

S. 2956. John A. Farmer, of Hobson, N. Dak., the claimant, was a private in Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted May 14, 1864, and was honorably discharged September 23, 1864. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$8 per month.

Soldier is 66 years of age. It appears from the last report of examining surgeons, dated March 4, 1903, that he was afflicted with disease of stomach and bowels, piles, nasopharyngeal catarrh, and enlarged prostate, and was practically unable to perform manual labor.

Evidence filed with this committee is to the effect that claimant is now totally disabled and wholly unable to earn a support for himself and family. It also appears that he is financially poor and deserving of relief. The facts are known to Hon. L. B. Hanna, a Member of Congress from North Dakota, who makes the following statement:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the pension matter of John A. Farmer.

I have known Mr. Farmer for a number of years. He is an old man and broken down physically and unable to do any manual labor. He is in very poor shape financially and is deserving of help.

Yours, truly,

L. B. HANNA.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,
United States Senate.

On account of soldier's advanced age, total disability, and extreme poverty your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2958. Peter Hahncke, of Fargo, N. Dak., the claimant, served from September 17, 1864, to July 14, 1865, as a private in Company H, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never filed a claim under the general law, but formerly drew \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

Soldier is upward of 65 years of age. When last examined by bureau surgeons, October 7, 1903, he was reported to be suffering from right inguinal hernia and rheumatism, and to be practically unable to perform manual labor for his support. Evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is now totally disabled and wholly unable to earn a support for himself and family. It also appears that he owns no property and has no income except his pension. The following statement is made in his case by Hon. L. B. Hanna, a Member of Congress from North Dakota:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the pension matter of Peter Hahnecke:

I have known Mr. Hahnecke for about ten years. He is old and badly out of health and is unable to do any work. He has no property of any kind and is dependent upon his pension to carry him through.

Yours, truly,

L. B. HANNA.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,
United States Senate.

In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief, and an increase to \$30 per month is therefore recommended.

S. 2962. Evelyn Dutton, of Hunter, N. Dak., the claimant, was a private in Company M, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He enlisted February 26, 1864, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged August 23, 1865. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$8 per month.

Soldier is now in the sixty-fifth year of his age, broken in health, and very poor. He has curvature of spine, by reason of which he is bent and broken down, and he also suffers from enlarged prostate and other infirmities of age, and is no longer able to perform manual labor for support. It appears from his last medical examination, taken October 3, 1908, that he is physically unable to labor, and testimony to the same effect is filed with your committee. It further appears that claimant is poor and needy. He has no property except a little home, worth \$300, which is mortgaged for \$150, and he is worthy and deserving of relief. On account of his advanced age, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 2976. Katherine E. Kemble, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., the claimant in this case, is the helpless and dependent daughter and the only child of James R. Kemble, late captain Company L, Third Regiment United States Cavalry. Her father, James R. Kemble, was appointed to the Regular Army as second lieutenant August 5, 1861, and assigned to the Third Regiment of Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant September 28, 1861, and served all during the civil war. After the war he was advanced to the grade of captain in January, 1866, and was actively engaged in campaigns against hostile Indians in the West. He died at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., January 3, 1869, of pneumonia contracted in the performance of duty.

After his death his widow, Elizabeth J. Kemble, obtained pension at the bureau at the rate of \$20 per month, which she drew until her death, November 5, 1893. There is no one now drawing any pension on account of soldier's service and death.

The claimant, Katherine E. Kemble, is the legitimate child of the soldier, was born February 19, 1851, was over 16 years of age at the date of her father's death, and so has no pensionable status under existing laws. She is shown by evidence, medical and lay, filed with this committee to have been severely injured when she was 14 years of age, being thrown from the back of a horse and the horse rolling upon her, producing curvature of the spine, also rupture on both sides, accompanied with disability and lameness, and that said deformity, as well as the lameness and rupture, has continued to the present time and is permanent. She has been and is unable to earn a living and was always dependent on her mother for care and support. Intellectually she is bright enough, but her disabilities and deformity render her unable to do anything for herself and she is now destitute and without means and dependent on charity for support. Two Grand Army posts petition in her behalf, and the facts as to her disability and destitution are shown by the testimony of several reputable witnesses.

Her case apparently comes within the rule of your committee with respect to helpless children and a pension of \$12 per month is recommended for her, that being the amount allowed in similar cases.

S. 2994. Nancy J. Bloomer, the claimant, is the widow of Samuel Bloomer, late private in Company G, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, who served faithfully from July 17, 1861, to June 29, 1865, and was honorably discharged. He received gunshot wounds of left shoulder and nates in battle during service, and at the time of his death was pensioned under the general law at the rate of \$8 per month. He died August 15, 1895, the immediate cause of his death being given as apoplexy.

The widow applied under the general law September 10, 1895, but the bureau rejected her application November 16, 1897, on the ground that the soldier's fatal disease was not due to the wounds for which he was pensioned and was not otherwise chargeable to his military service. Rejection was affirmed on appeal January 30, 1907, by the Secretary of the Interior.

The widow is now 70 years of age, and the evidence shows that she is in poor circumstances and with but little means of any kind. She did not marry the soldier until November 22, 1893, and so could not obtain pension under the act of June 27, 1890. For the same reason she has no pensionable status under the act of April 19, 1908. It is contended by her that the soldier's death was the result of the wounds received by him while he was in the army, and there is considerable testimony to this effect on file in the case. It appears that soldier suffered for some years from epilepsy, seemingly caused by his wounds. He was in poor health and his death occurred suddenly, no physician being in attendance at the time. There are a number of medical and other affidavits in support of the claim, and giving the widow the benefit of the doubt it is recommended that she be granted a pension of \$12 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 3019. Samuel I. Scammon, of Ellsworth, Me., the claimant in this case, was a private in Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted February 20, 1865, and was honorably discharged August 28, 1865. He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He

was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$6 per month for injury of left ankle, which the evidence shows he incurred during his military service.

Claimant is now upward of 63 years of age. He is suffering from injury of left ankle, double inguinal hernia, rheumatism, and disease of liver and eyes, and is totally disabled for any kind of manual labor. His total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken March 4, 1908, and by medical evidence filed with this committee; it is also established by the allowance to him of the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890. It is further shown that he is poor and without property or other resources. His wife is an invalid and he has no means of support except his pension. Your committee are of opinion that the facts in his case warrant increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 3040. George Rice, the claimant, was a private and corporal in Company A, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. He has a good record, having enlisted August 15, 1861, and being honorably discharged September 25, 1865, after more than four years of continuous service.

He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$17 per month for chronic diarrhea and resulting piles, disease of eyes, and rheumatism incurred during his military service. He applied for increase at the bureau, but his application was rejected October 10, 1905, the medical authorities holding that part of his present blindness was due to an intra-ocular disease of eyes not chargeable to his military service.

The claimant is about 67 years of age. It appears from his medical examinations and other evidence that he is wholly blind in left eye and the sight of the right eye so affected that it is impossible for him to follow any occupation. He also suffers from chronic diarrhea, and piles, and rheumatism, and has lost his left leg below the knee, result of injury since the war, and is in consequence wholly unable to perform manual labor or to do anything towards earning a support. His grievous disability clearly appears from the reports of his medical examination and also from medical evidence submitted to your committee. It further appears that he is financially poor and in very needy circumstances and deserving of relief. He was a good soldier and served faithfully during practically the whole period of the war, and your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 3091. Phillip R. Snedecor, the claimant, is shown by the records of the War Department to have enlisted April 20, 1861, as a corporal in Company K, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to have been honorably discharged as sergeant, Company B, same regiment, June 2, 1862. He was mustered in August 13, 1862, as second lieutenant with Company B, One hundred and sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry; promoted first lieutenant September 8, 1862, and captain September 19, 1862, and was honorably mustered out January 20, 1863. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at \$12 per month granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Soldier is now in the 75th year of his age. He is shown to be suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart, varicose veins, nervous palsy, and other infirmities of old age, and to be totally disabled for any kind of manual labor. His total disability is proved by the report of his last medical examination taken October 14, 1903, and by medical evidence filed with your committee; it is also established by the allowance in his claim of the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890. Neighbors testify that soldier is poor and without money or means except his small pension. Acting in this case as we have in similar cases your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 3093. Amos S. Bean, of R. F. D. 2, Westminster, Mass., the claimant, was a private in Company E, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted April 28, 1862, and was honorably discharged January 21, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of disease of heart contracted in service. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$10 per month for chronic diarrhea, malarial poisoning, and disease of heart, incurred during his service in the army.

Soldier is now about 69 years of age. It is shown by good evidence that he is totally disabled for work and in needy circumstances. It appears from his last medical examination, taken August 16, 1905, that he was suffering from disease of heart and rectum, varicose veins of both legs, and old age, and was practically unable to perform manual labor. Dr. A. E. Massman testifies in affidavit filed with this committee that he has treated soldier—

at various times for rheumatism and heart disease, and finally for pyloric and intestinal obstruction, the last time, April 28, 1909, a very severe attack lasting for several days and totally disabling him till June 1, and at date, July 24, he still has the vomiting turns, and probably he will never recover.

Testimony filed with this committee shows that claimant is in needy circumstances, his property being limited to a half interest in a small farm, his share being \$600, but he is unable to work it and is worthy and deserving of relief. Acting in his case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 3287. Nyrum Phillips, the claimant, is a resident of Sioux Falls, S. Dak. He was a good soldier and has a first-class record. He enlisted in the army April 27, 1861, at the first call for troops as a private in Company C, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three months and was honorably discharged August 29, 1861. He re-enlisted September 20, 1862, for three years as a sergeant in Company C, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant and regimental-adjutant August 23, 1864, and served faithfully until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 8, 1865. Though undoubtedly entitled to pension, he refused to apply for one until after the passage of the service act of February 6, 1907, when he accepted an allowance of \$12 per month.

He is now in the sixty-eighth year of his age, generally broken down, and poor. Evidence filed with this committee shows that he suffers from results of paralysis, also double hernia, lumbago, and

other infirmities incident to old age, and is totally disabled and wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. It is also shown that he is without property and has no source of income, except the small pension he receives from the Government.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$40 per month.

S. 3311. Elizabeth C. Way, now at 614 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, Wis., is the widow of William B. Way, late lieutenant-colonel Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry.

Colonel Way rendered long and honorable service during the civil war. He entered the army September 4, 1861, as a first lieutenant with Company C, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. In October, 1862, he was promoted to the grade of captain and was honorably mustered out November 12, 1862. He reentered the army May 12, 1863, as major in the Ninth Regiment Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel July 2, 1864, and served with his regiment all during the war, being honorably mustered out at Lexington, N. C., July 21, 1865.

Colonel Way died April 7, 1882, of disease incurred in service and in line of duty. Though in failing health for some years before his death, he never applied for pension, although he was undoubtedly entitled to one. His widow, to whom he was married January 15, 1857, several years before the war, now receives a pension of \$30 per month. She is about 70 years of age, in delicate health, and in poor circumstances. She is left without property or means of support, except her pension and what little she might earn by keeping roomers in a rented house, which, because of her advanced age, she is no longer able to do.

There are many precedents for increasing the pensions of the aged and poverty-stricken war widows of the civil war, and your committee recommend the allowance of \$40 per month.

S. 3334. John S. Jorstead, the claimant, was a private in Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted October 21, 1863, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 22, 1865. He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. His claim under the general law on account of malarial poisoning and disease of liver and stomach and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart was rejected April 13, 1900, on the ground that the evidence failed to connect his disabilities with the military service.

Claimant is 64 years of age. When last examined, September 6, 1899, he was rated at \$12 for malarial poisoning, \$7 for disease of liver, \$2 for disease of heart, and \$6 for general debility. Medical and other evidence filed with this committee show that claimant is suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart, and indigestion, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor. It is further shown that soldier is poor and without property and is practically dependent on his pension for support.

On account of his advanced age, his total disability, and necessitous circumstances, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month.

S. 3351. Winfield S. Van Horne, the claimant, was a private in Company I, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted July 10, 1861, and served three years and one month, being honorably discharged August 11, 1864.

He filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. He also applied December 30, 1887, under the general law, claiming on account of sunstroke and results and rheumatism. This claim, it appears, he has not been able to establish to the satisfaction of the bureau, and it has been marked "abandoned."

When claimant was last examined, June 6, 1900, he was rated at \$6 for rheumatism, \$8 for disease of heart, and \$4 for results of sunstroke. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is completely incapacitated for any kind of manual labor by reason of heart disease, rheumatism, and repeated attacks of bronchopneumonia and erysipelas, and in his own behalf claimant states that he is physically unable to do manual labor, and that he is a poor man without real estate or means for his support. He is now 67 years of age.

On account of his advanced age and his honorable service of three years, his total disability and poverty, your committee recommend an increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 3353. John Olson served from February 7, 1865, to September 27, 1865, as a private in Company M, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He never filed a claim under the general law.

Soldier is now in the 72d year of his age. His last medical examination, taken January 6, 1904, shows that he suffers from disease of stomach, right inguinal hernia, and senile debility, and is totally disabled, and medical and other evidence filed with this committee shows that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. It is further shown that he is financially poor and without property or means of support.

In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and an increase to \$24 per month is therefore recommended. His service was less than one year, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 3354. Cyrus E. Hunter, of Armour, S. Dak., the claimant, was a private in Company C, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted July 29, 1863, and served in the civil war a little over two years, being honorably discharged August 13, 1865. He was taken prisoner by the enemy in battle near Franklin, Ga., July 30, 1864, and confined for several months at Andersonville, Florence, and other prisons where he suffered great hardships and contracted disease of eyes and other disabilities. He escaped from the enemy February 24, 1865, and three days later made his way into the Union lines at Wilmington, N. C.

Claimant is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$14 per month for disease of eyes, with loss of sight of left eye con-

tracted while confined in southern prisons. He is an old man in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the evidence in his case shows that he is blind in one eye and the sight of the other eye is very much impaired; that he is afflicted with rheumatism, disease of bladder, partial deafness, and general debility, and is wholly unable to perform manual labor. His physician and two neighbors testify that soldier is debilitated and broken down and totally disabled for earning a support. It is also shown that claimant is poor and without property or means of support except his pension.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month as proposed in the bill.

S. 3369. William Reardon, the claimant, was a private in Company F, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He served from March 30, 1864, to December 19, 1865, and was honorably discharged. He was very severely wounded in battle near Petersburg, Va., May 7, 1864, the ball entering the right cheek and coming out through the upper lip near left angle of mouth, fracturing upper and lower jaws, knocking out several of his teeth, and cutting off a part of the tongue. He was taken to hospital and treated for several months before he was able to resume duty. As a result of his wound his health became seriously impaired through inability to properly chew his food, and he has been a great sufferer through all the years since his discharge from the army.

He is now on the pension roll under the general law for gunshot wound of face and mouth and resulting dyspepsia, at \$30 per month, which is the highest rate he can obtain from the bureau.

It appears from the papers on file in his case that claimant is now a paralytic and helpless. He had cerebral hemorrhage in February, 1908, and has been paralyzed in right side continuously since, and his condition is such that he requires aid and attendance of another person. He was last examined by a bureau surgeon May 26, 1908, and the concluding paragraph of the report is as follows:

The claimant is so disabled from gunshot wound, dyspepsia, hemiplegia, aphasia, and arteriosclerosis as to require the frequent and periodical, though not regular and constant, personal aid and attendance of another person, and is entitled to \$50 per month.

Evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is now paralyzed, helpless, and speechless, and unable to make his wants known except by the feeble motions he is able to make, and that his condition is such that he requires the constant aid of one or more persons. He is 63 years of age, without property or other means for the support of himself and wife.

The following letter, addressed to Senator Burnham, who introduced the bill in the claimant's behalf, gives the facts in the case:

MANCHESTER, N. H., *December 3, 1909.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: Referring to application of William Reardon for pension under special act at the coming session of Congress, I would personally urge you to do what you can to expedite the matter, as Mr. Reardon's claim is a very meritorious one. I am familiar with the case, as Mr. Reardon is my uncle and I have been a frequent visitor at his home all my life. The last work he did was that of janitor at our county court-house, at which work he remained until exhausted and worn-out, when he was carried to his home, and was confined to his bed for some time. This was in January, 1907. He rallied some

from this attack, going out of doors on fair days, until February, 1908, when he was stricken while on the street and assisted home; his wife called my father and myself and we carried Mr. Reardon upstairs to his room. He was unable to help himself, and we found that he had lost the power of speech. Since February, 1908, his entire right side has been paralyzed, he has been utterly unable to speak, and he has not been outside of his house, with the exception of a few days, when a chair has been placed in the front yard and he has been assisted to it; on these occasions some member of the family has been with him for fear of his falling to the ground.

He is unable to wash or bathe himself; his wife or one of his sons, who resides in West Manchester, bathe him; his food is cut up into small pieces, and he uses a spoon in conveying food to his mouth, as he can not use a knife; he has considerable difficulty getting sleep, and I am informed by his wife that he sits up the greater part of the night, on the edge of the bed, with a blanket wrapped around him. He is, and has been, a sufferer from heart and kidney trouble, and requires the constant aid and attention of another person. My aunt's health has suffered greatly since February, 1908, on account of the added care and attention which she has been compelled to give her husband. Mr. Reardon has no property of any kind; neither has his wife. They have two unmarried daughters living at home, but only one has been working steadily for more than a year. The other daughter has recently returned to her work, after being absent from it for more than a year on account of illness. Mr. Reardon has a good army record, and was wounded in the service. He has talked a great deal with me in the past on the general subject of pensions, but has always expressed himself, when in fair health and able to do some work, as being satisfied with the pension he was then getting, expressing his confidence that if the time came when he would be totally incapacitated from performing manual labor and be a care on his family the Government would be fair with him. I can not imagine a more deserving case than this; the soldier is a paralytic, is speechless, his heart and kidneys are affected, he is helpless, and requires constant aid and attendance, and has no property. Trusting that Congress may act favorably on Mr. Reardon's application, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

J. B. CAVANAUGH.

Hon. H. E. BURNHAM

Washington, D. C.

It is believed that the soldier's condition is such that increase of pension to \$50 per month is fully warranted.

S. 3376. William H. H. Dickinson, the claimant, served during the civil war as a private in Company C, Third and Tenth Regiments Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted July 30, 1861, and was honorably discharged August 20, 1864. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied for pension under the general law, but filed and established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$8 per month.

Claimant was born October 23, 1840, and hence is in his seventieth year. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for many years, but the evidence filed with this committee shows that he is suffering from disease of rectum, lumbago, rheumatism, umbilical hernia, and injury to right eye, and two physicians testify that claimant is weak and feeble and not able to perform the least manual labor. It is further shown that he is financially poor and without income and has an aged wife dependent upon him for support. On account of his advanced age, total disability, and poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, which is the amount allowed in similar cases.

S. 3469. Joseph P. Rankin, the claimant, was a private in Company G, Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

He enlisted August 6, 1861, and was honorably discharged July 31, 1864, having served three years. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month. He never filed a claim under the general law.

Claimant is upward of 65 years of age. It appears from his last medical examination, taken February 4, 1903, that he was suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart, hydrocele, impaired sight and other infirmities of age, and was practically totally disabled, and medical evidence filed with this committee shows that he is now wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. It further appears that he is poor and without means of support for himself and family and is worthy and deserving of relief.

On account of his advanced age, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month, which is the amount allowed in similar cases.

S. 3472. Nelson Stewart, the claimant, was a private in Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted September 10, 1862, to serve nine months, and was honorably discharged August 17, 1863. He is now on the pension roll, under the general law, at \$24 per month, having been raised at different times from \$4 per month on account of increase in disability for which originally pensioned (malarial poisoning), and chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum and heart. Claims for further increase filed September 13, 1907, and April 15, 1909, were rejected February 12, 1908, and August 6, 1909, respectively.

All the evidence on file shows that claimant is wholly unable to perform manual labor, while his last medical examination, taken July 7, 1909, shows that he is totally disabled from pensioned causes. He was then rated at \$10 for malarial poisoning, \$4 for chronic diarrhea, \$8 for disease of rectum, and \$12 for disease of heart. The examining surgeons said: "We consider him totally disabled by pensioned causes alone." Another board of surgeons reported, under date of November 6, 1907, as follows:

This claimant is so disabled from malarial poisoning, chronic diarrhea, disease of rectum, and disease of heart as to be incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor, and is entitled to \$30 a month.

Medical evidence filed by claimant in support of his claim for increase shows that he is totally disabled for manual labor. He is over 66 years of age, and the papers on file in the bureau show that he is poor and without means of support except his pension. The medical evidence seems unanimous in respect to his right to an increase in his pension, and your committee recommend an allowance of \$30 per month.

S. 3478. Dempsey Coats served from August 12, 1862, to November 16, 1865, as a private in Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month. His original allowance was under the general law for disease of lungs of service origin at \$4 per

month from February 17, 1883, which rate was increased to \$6 per month from August 13, 1890.

Claimant is now in the seventy-fifth years of his age, and as the evidence shows generally broken down and destitute. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since November, 1891, but the evidence filed with your committee shows that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. He is afflicted with paralysis agitans and other infirmities incident to old age, and a physician testifies that he is disabled for all manual labor. It is further shown that the soldier has no property and is without means of support except his pension.

On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 3481. John S. Steele, the claimant, was a private in Company K, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted October 14, 1863, and was honorably discharged September 22, 1865, after nearly two years of continuous service.

He established a claim under the general law on account of injury to left side of chest and right wrist, and he was originally pensioned at \$2 per month from discharge, which rate was increased to \$4 per month from March 27, 1889. He is now on the pension roll at \$12 per month granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. Soldier applied for renewal and increase under the general law February 20, 1909. His application was adjudicated in May, 1909, at \$10 per month for injury to left side of chest and right wrist, but no certificate was then issued inasmuch as he was receiving a higher rate under the act of June 27, 1890.

Claimant is now about 62 years of age. It appears from his last medical examination taken April 21, 1909, that he is practically unable to perform manual labor. Medical testimony filed with this committee shows that claimant is suffering from injury to left side of chest and injury of right wrist, rheumatism, and disease of heart, and is totally disabled for the performance of manual labor. Two neighbors testify that soldier is totally disabled, and that he has no income except his pension of \$12 per month.

In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and an increase to \$30 per month is therefore recommended.

S. 3482. Dicie C. Alexander, the claimant, is the helpless and dependent child of Franklin Alexander, late private Company F, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Soldier enlisted July 23, 1862, and served nearly three years, being honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

He was pensioned under the general law for injury to back and left hip, erysipelas, chronic diarrhea, and resulting disease of rectum, his final rating being \$14 per month. He died July 10, 1902.

Claimant was born in 1879, and is consequently about 30 years of age. Her mother died April 10, 1880, and soldier did not remarry and there is no one drawing any pension on account of soldier's service and death. Evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is of unsound mind and idiotic and has been such since her birth.

Her speech is affected and her actions childish and she has no more mind than a 5-year-old child. She is and always has been wholly unable to care for herself and has required some one to look after her. She lived with her father until his death and since then has been looked after by her sister. It is also shown that she is destitute and without means of any kind. Being over 16 years of age, she can obtain no relief under existing laws, but her case comes within rule 4 of your committee, which rule is as follows:

Bills proposing to pension sons or daughters of soldiers will not be entertained except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the proposed beneficiary has been idiotic, deformed, or otherwise permanently helpless from a period antedating the age of 16 years, and then only in case of destitution. In such cases the rate allowed shall not exceed \$12 per month.

Your committee recommend pension of \$12 per month.

S. 3746. Aaron Phillips, the claimant, was a private in Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 9, 1862, and served over three years, being honorably discharged September 20, 1865. He never applied for pension under the general law but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. He is 67 years of age, unable to labor, and in poor circumstances. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since May 8, 1895, but as far back as that date he was reported as totally disabled for manual labor. His disabilities are disease of eyes, chest, and digestive organs, also double rupture and other infirmities incident to old age, and evidence filed with this committee shows that he is unable to earn a support by manual labor. It is further shown that he owns no property and has no income except his pension. In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that an increase of his pension to \$30 per month as proposed in the bill is just and proper.

S. 3759. William Varian, the claimant in this case, is a resident of Titusville, Pa. He served during the civil war as surgeon of volunteers. He was appointed to the army with the rank of major, to date from September 10, 1861, and served faithfully during the whole period of the war, being honorably mustered out August 5, 1865.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$20 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He filed a claim under the general law January 10, 1898, claiming on account of deafness, but the same was rejected January 13, 1909, for the reason that he was unable to prove service origin of his disability.

Claimant is now upward of 77 years of age, a broken-down old man, unable to labor, and in needy circumstances. He is afflicted with deafness, injury of right hand, weak heart, and other infirmities of age, and he is also badly crippled by fracture of left thigh, sustained a few years ago. The evidence shows that he is unable to move about except with the aid of crutches, and is absolutely unable to do anything toward earning a support. It is further shown that he is poor and without means, and is dependent upon his small pension for his support.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 3801. William H. George, the claimant in this case, resides at 827 East First street south, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was a good soldier and he has a good record. He enlisted in the Union Army October 8, 1861, as a corporal in Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was promoted regimental quartermaster-sergeant in September, 1864, and was honorably mustered out January 31, 1865, after nearly three years and four months of continuous service. He was originally pensioned under the general law at \$10 per month for gunshot wound of left hip and disease of respiratory organs. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of February 6, 1907. Claim for increase under the general law, filed May 14, 1906, was rejected July 18, 1906. His last claim for increase, filed November 16, 1906, was rejected without medical examination December 8, 1906. When claimant was last medically examined, June 20, 1906, he was rated at \$6 for gunshot wound of left hip, \$6 for disease of respiratory organs, and \$12 for general debility. Medical and other evidence filed with this committee show that claimant is now totally disabled and wholly incapacitated for earning a support by manual labor.

He is about 69 years of age and in destitute circumstances, being entirely dependent on his small pension for his support.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 3948. Fletcher Crite, now known as Fletcher Matthews, the claimant in this case, was a private in Company H, One hundred and tenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted December 10, 1863, and was honorably discharged February 6, 1866, having served two years and two months. He was a prisoner of war from September 24, 1864, to May 1, 1865. He never applied for pension under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at \$12 per month, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Claimant is about 64 years of age. He is suffering from paralysis of left side, rheumatism, disease of heart, and catarrh, and is totally disabled for manual labor. His total disability clearly appears from the evidence on file in his case, including the reports of his examination by bureau surgeons. It is also established by the allowance to him of the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890. It is shown that claimant is in destitute circumstances, being entirely dependent on his pension for his support. On account of his total disability and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 3984. Webster A. Whiting, the claimant in this case, was late captain Company B, Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in August 25, 1862, and honorably resigned from the army September 12, 1863. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and was formerly pensioned under said act at the rate of \$8 per month.

Claimant was born September 27, 1840, and hence is in his seventieth year. There is good evidence on file to show that he is totally

disabled and in needy circumstances. He is shown to be afflicted with disease of liver and rectum, bronchitis, rheumatism, enlarged prostate, and other infirmities of old age, and is no longer able to perform manual labor for his support. It further appears that he is poor and without property or resources of any kind, and is worthy and deserving of relief. On account of his advanced age, his total disability, and necessitous circumstances, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$24 per month, which is the amount allowed in similar cases.

S. 3997. Timothy C. Root, of Cromwell, Conn., served about three years as a private and corporal in Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted July 11, 1862, and being honorably discharged June 7, 1865.

He is now receiving a pension of \$12 per month under the provisions of the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month.

Soldier was born in June, 1840, and is consequently in the seventieth year of his age. He is suffering from double inguinal hernia, disease of heart, loss of teeth, impaired sight, and other infirmities of age, and it appears from his last medical examination, taken May 31, 1906, that he is practically unable to perform manual labor. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant has double inguinal hernia, also disease of heart, and is unable to perform manual labor or to earn a support. It is also shown that he has no means and that he has a wife totally blind dependent upon him for support.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 4130. Jesse T. Thompson, the claimant in this case, resides at 254 McMillen street, Portland, Oreg. He enlisted in the Union Army April 30, 1861, as a private in Company K, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, to serve three months, and was honorably discharged July 30, 1861. He reenlisted August 7, 1862, for three years as a private in Company E, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 2, 1865.

He is now on the pension roll at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied under the general law, but formerly drew \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890.

This claimant is upward of 69 years of age, helpless and destitute. Medical and other evidence shows that he is suffering from paralysis of left side and is confined to his bed, requiring the constant care and attention of another person. His grievous condition clearly appears from the papers in his case, and it is further shown that he is without property or means and is entirely dependent upon his small pension for his support.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his helplessness and poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$30 per month; it being their policy not to recommend increase beyond that rate to any soldier pensioned under the age law, or for disabilities not incurred in the military service.

S. 4159. Adam Landsittel, the claimant, was a private in Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted

April 23, 1861, at the first call for troops to serve three months and was honorably discharged August 28, 1861.

He is now receiving a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He never applied for pension under the general law but formerly drew \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, granted him on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. Claimant is upward of 71 years of age. When last examined, August 16, 1864, he was rated at \$4 for disease of throat, \$4 for disease of digestive organs, \$4 for disease of lungs, and \$14 for double inguinal hernia.

In view of his advanced age and helpless condition, and his poverty, which is vouched for by the Member who introduced the bill, your committee recommend an increase of his pension to \$24 per month, a higher rate not being warranted for the reason that his service was considerably less than one year.

S. 4218. Alexander F. Safely, the claimant in this case, was a good soldier and he has an honorable military record. He enlisted in the Union Army September 21, 1861, as a private in Company H, First Regiment Colorado Cavalry, to serve three years. He reenlisted as a veteran volunteer December 28, 1863, and was promoted second lieutenant Company D, same regiment, May 12, 1865. He was honorably discharged and mustered out October 26, 1865, after over four years of continuous service.

Soldier is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$22 per month for piles and severe deafness of both ears, incurred during his service in the army. He is now 68 years of age, practically helpless, and destitute. Evidence filed with this committee shows that he was stricken with apoplexy in October last and that he is now paralyzed on the whole of his left side, rendering him well-nigh helpless and necessitating the aid and attendance of another person. He is unable to dress or undress himself and can with difficulty walk about with the aid of a cane. He is wholly unable to perform any manual labor, or to do anything toward earning a support. The facts are shown by medical and other evidence filed with this committee. It is also shown that he possesses no property and has no income except the pension he receives from the Government.

He was a good soldier and he is a good citizen, in poor circumstances. He is highly indorsed as being thoroughly deserving and worthy of relief, and your committee are of opinion that his grievous condition warrants increase of his pension to \$40 per month.

S. 4278. Mat Coleman, the claimant, is the helpless and dependent son of William T. Coleman, late sergeant, Company M, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, who served from September 15, 1863, to September 11, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

Soldier filed a claim under the general law for injury of right ankle and right complete inguinal hernia and was granted pension therefor, his final rating being \$24 per month. He died September 24, 1909, of Bright's disease of kidneys, leaving no widow of pensionable status, and there is no one now receiving any pension on account of his service and death.

Evidence filed with this committee shows that Mat Coleman, the claimant, is about 36 years of age and is an idiot and is of unsound mind and has been so all his life. He has not sufficient mind to do

ordinary common work and is not capable of taking care of himself and within the meaning of the law has been helpless from infancy. He always lived with his father and was cared for by him, but is now shown to be without means of any kind and to be dependent upon charity for his support. Being over 16 years of age, the claimant can obtain no relief under existing laws, but his case comes within the rule of the committee in respect to helpless children, and a pension of \$12 per month, as proposed in the bill, is recommended for him.

S. 4375. Rinehart Miller, the claimant, is a resident of Waseca, Minn. He was a good soldier and has a first-class record, having served about four years. He enlisted in the Union Army August 24, 1861, as a private in Company E, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, to serve three years. He was wounded in the shoulder in a cavalry fight at Brandy Station, Va., and sent to hospital, where he remained under treatment for some time. As soon as he was able he rejoined his command and reenlisted as a veteran volunteer December 30, 1863. He was taken prisoner in action June 11, 1864, and confined at Andersonville and other prisons for over eight months, being paroled February 24, 1865. He returned from prison broken in health and in constitution, and was discharged from the service September 13, 1865, while still under treatment in hospital.

On March 1, 1884, he applied for pension under the general law and was allowed \$8 per month for disease of digestive organs, result of scurvy; varicose veins of right leg, and swelling of right leg and ankle, all resulting from exposure and hardships of prison life.

He is now on the pension roll at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He is in the 67th year of his age, and there is good evidence on file to show that he is totally disabled and in needy circumstances. His disabilities arise from wound received in battle and from disease incurred in southern prisons. In addition thereto he suffers from rupture, and on account of said disability he is no longer able to perform manual labor or to earn a support for himself and wife. It further appears that he is poor and without means and is worthy and deserving of relief.

On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and poverty, it is proper that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 4380. Andrew Goodwin, of Lynn, Mass., the claimant in this case, was a private in Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted August 28, 1862, and was discharged August 28, 1864, having served two years.

He was wounded four times by shell explosion at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, and is now on the pension roll under the general law at the rate of \$17 per month for shell wound of left arm, shoulder, back, and neck. His claim for increase, filed June 29, 1903, was rejected January 26, 1904.

This man is 72 years of age, totally blind in both eyes, and helpless. His blindness is not the result of service, but is due to injury received since the war. He is unable to do anything in his own behalf and requires the aid and attendance of another person. He is also poor and in needy circumstances and without means of support. His neighbors petition for his relief, and your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 4394. Oliver Garrow, the claimant, was a private in Company G, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He has a first-class record of three years' honorable service, having enlisted May 20, 1861, and being discharged June 29, 1864. He was severely wounded in battle near Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863, the ball passing through the right lung and right side of the body. He is now pensioned for gunshot wound of right side and right lung at the rate of \$17 per month and has had no increase in over nineteen years. His last claim, filed June 22, 1909, was rejected September 7, 1909, on the ground that his rate was commensurate with the disability from pensioned cause.

The certificates of examination at various times since soldier's discharge indicate that claimant was most severely wounded, the ball entering at the front, passing through the right lung, and emerging near the spine. He has lung trouble, heart weakness, and shortness of breath as a result of his wound, and he is now practically unable to perform manual labor. When last examined, August 4, 1909, he was rated at \$24 for his disability, and the evidence of his family physician shows that he is totally disabled for earning a support for himself and family. The testimony shows that claimant is over 65 years of age, that he can not work at his calling, and that he is in needy circumstances. He formerly had a little farm, but he could not carry it on, and on account of his feeble condition he was obliged to dispose of it. He is now without property or means and is in great need of relief, which an increase of his pension would give him.

He was a good soldier, and your committee are of opinion that he is not receiving all the pension to which he is entitled, and recommend in his case increase of pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 4396. Lewis J. Ingalls, the claimant in this case, was a private in Company K, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier and he has a first-class record. He enlisted November 2, 1861, and served all through the war, being honorably discharged June 28, 1865. He is now on the pension roll under the general law at \$17 per month for gunshot wounds of neck and left leg, injury of left testicle (varicocele), and varicose veins of both legs. He applied for increase at the Bureau but his application was rejected September 25, 1905.

Claimant is about 72 years of age, generally used up, and needy. When last examined he was rated at \$2 for gunshot wound of neck, \$8 for gunshot wound of left leg, \$4 for left varicocele, \$12 for varicose veins of both legs, and \$8 for malarial poisoning. Evidence on file in the bureau is to the effect that claimant is totally disabled and wholly unable to earn a support by his own manual labor. He is poor and without means, and is worthy and deserving of relief. He was an exceptionally good soldier, and in his old age and distress petitions Congress for increase of pension, and your committee, impressed with the merits of his claim, recommend a rate of \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 4433. Amos K. Smith, the claimant in this case, has a highly honorable military record. He enlisted in the Union Army September 17, 1861, as a private in Company I, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, to serve three years. He was appointed hospital

steward in October, 1862, and was later promoted to be assistant surgeon and surgeon of his regiment, his last rank dating from November 18, 1864. He was honorably mustered out March 10, 1866, after four years and six months of continuous service. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907, being over 70 years of age. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month for disease of rectum, double inguinal hernia, disease of heart, and senile debility.

Doctor Smith is now in the seventy-first year of his age. The evidence in his case shows that he has recently met with severe injuries which totally disable him and render him unable to do anything toward earning a support. He incurred a fracture of the hip about one year ago and in consequence can not walk without the aid of crutches. A physician and several neighbors testify to soldier's grievous condition, by reason of which he is entirely incapacitated for any kind of labor. It is also shown that he owns no property and is without income aside from his small pension he receives from the Government.

He was a good soldier, and in view of his advanced age, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 4437. Mark Simpkins, of Glenburn, N. Dak., served from August 14, 1862, to July 14, 1865, as a private in Company B, Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

He is now pensioned at \$12 per month, granted him under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total disability for manual labor, the result of disease of eyes and general debility. His claim under the general law, filed June 16, 1883, on account of disease of eyes, was rejected September 8, 1903, on the ground that the evidence on file was insufficient to show that his disability was the result of his military service.

Claimant is now upward of 65 years of age. His last medical examination, taken December 23, 1903, shows that he was nearly blind and otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for earning a support by manual labor. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is now suffering from chronic rheumatism and neuritis and is totally disabled for manual labor. It is also shown that he is poor and in need of relief. He has no property except a home, which is encumbered by mortgage, and he has a wife dependent on him for support.

On account of his advanced age, his honorable service of nearly three years, his total disability, and necessitous circumstances, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 4440. George W. Kurtz, late private, Company K, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served from April 14, 1865, to June 14, 1866, and was honorably discharged. He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$8 per month. He never filed a claim under the general law.

Claimant is now 63 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons since 1891, but evidence filed with this committee

shows that he is wholly incapacitated for earning a support by manual labor. He is suffering from rheumatism, rupture of left side, and kidney trouble, and two physicians and two neighbors testify that he is totally disabled for manual labor. It is further shown that he has no property, that he has a wife who is in poor health, and that he is without means of support.

He is worthy and deserving of relief and your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month.

S. 4443. Othello Delano, the claimant, served during the civil war in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted October 28, 1861, to serve three years, and upon the expiration of his term reenlisted as a veteran volunteer February 13, 1864. He was honorably discharged and mustered out December 14, 1865, after more than four years of continuous service. He was a good soldier and he has a good record. He established a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned under said act at the rate of \$12 per month. He received accidental wound of neck and left index finger during service and he also incurred varicocoele of left side, for which he was originally pensioned under the general law at \$6 per month from June 27, 1889, and \$8 per month from August 28, 1889.

Claimant is now 65 years of age. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for many years, but the evidence submitted to your committee shows that he is wholly unable to perform manual labor and is in destitute circumstances. He is suffering from wounds of neck and left index finger and varicocoele of left side, incurred in the army, and also from injury of right arm, rheumatism, heart trouble, impaired sight, and other infirmities of age, and a physician and several neighbors testify that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor for himself and family. It further appears that he is in needy circumstances financially and is worthy and deserving of relief. The little property that he has is encumbered by mortgage and he is without means of support.

On account of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 4519. Elias E. Cox, of 136 Tauton avenue, Providence, R. I., the claimant in this case, was a private in Company D, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier and has a highly honorable military record. He enlisted December 17, 1861, and was honorably discharged March 14, 1866, after four years and three months of continuous service.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$6 per month for disease of nervous system, result of sunstroke incurred during his service in the army.

Soldier is now in the sixty-fourth year of his age and, as the evidence shows, completely broken down and in destitute circumstances. He has not been examined by bureau surgeons for several years, but the evidence filed with this committee shows that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. He is shown to be suffering from injury to back, resulting in spinal weakness causing much tremor, injury of left leg, right and left hernia, varicocoele, enlarged prostate gland, and disease of bladder, varicose veins of right leg, disease of

heart, and other infirmities of old age, and a physician and two neighbors testify that he is emaciated and in an extremely weakened condition, not only totally disabled for work, but much of the time confined to the house, requiring the care and attention of another person. It is further shown that he is in destitute circumstances, being without property and dependent upon his small pension for his support.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service during the war, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 4554. James B. Atkinson, late private Company A, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, served from August 19, 1862, to June 14, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month. He also applied under the general law June 1, 1893, alleging rheumatism, disease of kidneys, and disease of eyes, but this claim he has been unable to prove and has long since been abandoned.

Claimant is upward of 73 years of age. When last examined, April 13, 1898, he was rated at \$4 for rheumatism, \$4 for disease of heart, \$2 for catarrh, \$8 for disease of eyes, and \$2 for disease of stomach. Medical evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is at present almost blind from senile cataract and that he is afflicted with rheumatism, weak heart, and other infirmities of age, and is totally disabled for any kind of labor. He has lost the sight of one eye and the sight of the other is so much impaired that he is just able to get around. He is too blind to work and the evidence is conclusive as to his total disability for manual labor. It is further shown that he is without means of support except his small pension and he has an aged wife dependent upon him.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his grievous disability, and extreme poverty, your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month.

S. 4578. Silas W. Morrison, the claimant, was a private in Company B, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted February 10, 1864, and was discharged July 2, 1865.

He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of total inability to earn a support by manual labor. He was originally granted pension under the general law at \$2 per month from discharge for a gunshot wound of right side received in action at Yellow House, Virginia, August 18, 1864. Claim for renewal and increase under the general law filed February 29, 1888, was rejected December 18, 1908, and claim on account of additional disabilities, rheumatism, and varicose veins was rejected on the ground of no record or other satisfactory evidence to prove service origin and existence at date of discharge.

When claimant was last examined, October 13, 1908, he was rated at \$4 for gunshot wound of right side, \$8 for rheumatism, \$10 for varicose veins of both legs, and \$10 for disease of heart. Medical and other evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is suffering from rheumatism, disease of heart, varicose veins of both legs, and malarial poisoning, and is totally disabled for manual labor.

He is 62 years of age and in destitute circumstances, being without property or means of support except his small pension. In such cases your committee usually grant substantial relief by doubling the pension, and an increase to \$24 per month is therefore recommended.

S. 4583. Isaac H. Marrow, of Toledo, Ohio, the claimant, is a veteran of the Mexican war and also of the civil war. He enlisted in the army May 27, 1846, as first sergeant in Company B, Buchanan's battalion, Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers, for service in the Mexican war. He was promoted second lieutenant September 1, 1846, and was honorably mustered out May 30, 1847. He was mustered in August 4, 1847, as second lieutenant with Capt. Lloyd Tilghman's company, G, Colonel Hughes's regiment, Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers. He was promoted first lieutenant May 16, 1848, and was honorably mustered out July 18, 1848. At the outbreak of the civil war he again entered the army as captain with Company A, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted colonel a few days later and honorably resigned in consequence of ill health February 4, 1862. He was appointed March 18, 1862, as acting aid-de-camp, United States Volunteers. He served on the staff of General McClellan and David Hunter and was compelled to resign by reason of continued ill health May 9, 1863.

Colonel Marrow now receives a pension of \$12 per month, allowed him for his service in the Mexican war. He is in the eighty-fifth year of his age and is now a helpless old man, unable to work or to do anything toward earning a support. He recently met with a severe accident, fracturing his left leg, and is otherwise so enfeebled by reason of the infirmities of old age that he is helpless and requires the care and attention of another person. It is further shown that he has exhausted his resources and is now without any means of support for himself and wife.

There are many precedents for increasing pensions in cases of this character, and your committee recommend the allowance of \$30 per month.

S. 4594. Abraham T. Dearborn, the claimant, enlisted October 5, 1861, as a private in Company G, Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged to accept promotion July 2, 1863. He was mustered in October 26, 1863, as first lieutenant with Company G, Fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and was honorably mustered out February 5, 1866.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month. He applied under the general law June 25, 1878, claiming on account of wounds of right leg, left forearm, and right middle finger, and injury of hip, but his application was rejected June 13, 1881, for the reason that there was no record or other evidence on file to prove incurrence in the military service.

Claimant is now about 72 years of age, broken down and poor. It appears from his last medical examination, taken April 1, 1903, that he suffers from rheumatism, heart disease, deafness, impaired sight, and other infirmities of age, and the evidence of a physician filed with this committee shows that he is wholly unable to earn a support

by manual labor. It is further shown that he is poor and without property and is worthy and deserving of relief.

In view of his advanced age, his long and honorable service, his total disability, and extreme poverty, your committee recommend increase of pension to \$30 per month.

S. 4595. Francis E. Pellett, the claimant, was a good soldier and he has an honorable military record. He enlisted April 22, 1861, at the first call for troops as a private in Company B, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, to serve three months, and was honorably discharged August 7, 1861. He reenlisted October 15, 1861, for three years as a private in Company A, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry. He served all during the war and was honorably mustered out August 2, 1865.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at \$10 per month for injury of right leg and resulting varicose veins, which the evidence shows he incurred during his service in the army. His claim for increase under the general law, filed September 5, 1905, was rejected April 25, 1906.

This old man is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age. When last examined, March 26, 1906, he was shown to be suffering from disease of heart, injury of right shoulder, injury of right leg, and varicose veins, and the examining surgeons reported in direct terms that he was wholly disabled for manual labor. Medical and other evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant is crippled from rheumatism, so much so that he is now unable to do any work and is practically unable to walk without the assistance of a cane or crutch. It is also shown that he has no property or income except the small pension he now receives.

He is reputed as worthy and deserving of relief, and your committee are of opinion that he should have increase of his pension to \$30 per month, as proposed in the bill.

S. 4603. Mary A. Heap, now of 402 Potter avenue, Providence, R. I., the claimant in this case, is the widow of Henry Heap, late private Company G, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery. Soldier enlisted November 7, 1861, and was honorably discharged November 6, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability on account of chronic diarrhea contracted in service and in line of duty. He applied for pension at the bureau and established a claim under the general law for chronic diarrhea, rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, his final allowance being at the rate of \$14 per month. He died August 8, 1900, of disease incurred in service, and his widow is now in receipt of a general-law pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mrs. Heap was married to the deceased soldier October 8, 1863. She is now about 78 years of age, in very feeble health, and in needy circumstances. Evidence filed with this committee shows that she is afflicted with chronic rheumatism, organic disease of heart, disease of kidneys, and other infirmities incident to extreme old age, and is almost helpless, being confined to her house most of the time, and at frequent intervals confined to her bed. Her grievous condition is shown by medical and other affidavits, and it is also shown that she is absolutely destitute of property and has nothing for her support except her small pension.

On account of her extreme old age, her well-nigh helpless condition, and destitution, your committee recommend increase of her pension to \$20 per month, which is the amount allowed in similar cases.

S. 4650. John Shields, the claimant, was a private in Company C, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted April 18, 1861, to serve three months and was honorably discharged and mustered out August 6, 1861.

He is now in receipt of a pension of \$15 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month for total inability to earn a support by manual labor. His original allowance was under the general law for severe deafness of right ear at \$2 per month from June 17, 1889, which rate was increased to \$4 per month from December 4, 1891, and finally to \$6 from March 2, 1895.

Claimant is now 72 years of age, totally disabled, and in poor circumstances. He suffers from rheumatism, disease of heart, lumbago, catarrh, partial deafness, and senile debility, and his total disability is shown by the report of his last medical examination, taken February 7, 1906, and by medical evidence filed with your committee. The fact that he was allowed the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890, shows that he is wholly unable to earn a support by manual labor. It is also shown that claimant is poor and without property and dependent on his pension for his support. An increase in his rate to \$24 per month is recommended. His service was short, and no greater increase is warranted.

S. 4810. Rebecca Dull is the lawful widow of William H. Dull, late corporal in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Soldier enlisted February 23, 1864, and was honorably discharged August 24, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He died January 22, 1908, being a pensioner at the time of his death at the rate of \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907.

The widow applied for and was allowed the accrued pension due in soldier's claim at the time of his death. She has made no other claim for the reason that existing laws do not cover her case. She is unable to prove that soldier's death was due to his military service, and so can obtain no relief under the general law and she has no status for pension under the acts of June 27, 1890, and April 19, 1908, on account of her not having married the soldier until subsequent to the passage of the former act. The date of her marriage was May 24, 1891.

The widow is now well advanced in years and in need of relief which a pension would give her, and in view of the fact that her marriage to soldier occurred within less than a year subsequent to June 27, 1890, your committee are of opinion that she should have a pension of \$12 per month.

S. 4919. James T. Barnhart, the claimant, was a private and musician in Company D, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served from May 15, 1864, to September 29, 1864, and was honorably discharged.

He is now a pensioner at \$12 per month under the service act of February 6, 1907. He was formerly pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at the rate of \$10 per month. He also applied under

the general law July 12, 1889, claiming on account of disease of eyes, but his application was rejected April 30, 1896, on the ground of no record or other evidence to prove service origin.

Claimant is upward of 65 years of age. His last medical examination, taken September 7, 1904, showed that he was suffering from catarrh, rheumatism, disease of heart, loss of sight of left eye, impaired sight of right eye, partial deafness, and other infirmities of old age, and was totally disabled for manual labor. Medical and other evidence submitted to your committee showed that claimant is nearly blind and that he is also afflicted with catarrh, rheumatism, heart disease, and other ills, and is wholly unable to earn a support for himself and family. He is shown to be poor and without means, and worthy and deserving of relief.

Acting in this case as we have in similar cases, your committee recommend increase of his pension to \$24 per month. His service was comparatively short and no greater increase is warranted.

Your committee report the bill favorably and recommend that it pass.

